

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1925 BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Twenty-Two Pages

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1925—VOL. XVII, NO. 303

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## CARNEGIE ART SCHOLARSHIPS TOTAL \$48,000

Corporation Would Promote  
Teaching — Also Votes  
\$100,000 for Equipment

**SANCTIONS GRANTS  
TOTALING \$8,121,145**

Williamstown Politics Insti-  
tute Gets \$50,000—Wom-  
en's Colleges Benefit

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The report of the Carnegie Corporation for the fiscal year which ended Sept. 30, has just been made public here. Among other large grants, the report contains the announcement that the trustees at a meeting just held have set aside the income on \$1,000,000 for the support for one year of a system of scholarships and fellowships in the arts to enable candidates of promise to prepare themselves as college teachers of arts.

The report says that a general grant of \$45,000 for this purpose has been made and, in addition, a trust fund, set aside \$100,000 to be used in the purchase of teaching equipment for departments of fine arts in colleges and universities located in various parts of the country.

The appropriations made by the Carnegie Corporation are the first major steps taken by the organization as the result of its preliminary inquiry into the place of the arts in American life, initiated a year and a half ago.

It is felt that the number of competent teachers is altogether inadequate to meet present needs, to say nothing of the future, and that few colleges have the necessary teaching equipment in the arts or know how to procure it.

### Jury Selected

A committee on selection has been named which will work in conjunction with some form of regional or district organization whereby qualified persons in various parts of the country will assist in the examination of the candidates.

Members of this committee are: F. Morley Fletcher, of the Community Arts Association, Santa Barbara, California; Prof. Frank J. Mather Jr., of Princeton; Prof. Butler Murray of Columbia University; Prof. Catharine W. Pierce of Cornell, formerly of Mt. Holyoke College; Prof. Edward Root of Hamilton College; Prof. J. Paul P. Sache of Harvard; Prof. Walter Sargent of the University of Chicago; Prof. Alfred J. Hyson; on leave of absence from Carleton College, secretary.

Competition will be open to both men and women. Re-appointment will be made for a second, and, in rare cases, for a third year, only on the basis of real accomplishment. It is contemplated that the first year of tenure and in most cases the second also, should be spent in residence in an American institution, the third probably in Europe.

### Teachers Only

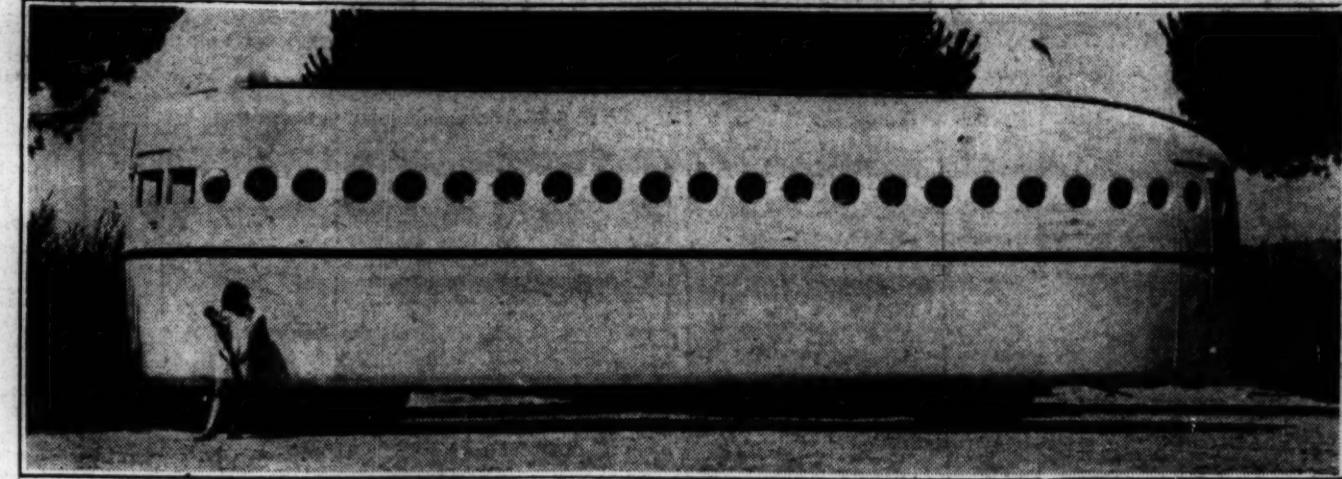
The objective of the plan is to provide competent college teachers, and only those candidates who intend to qualify themselves for this profession will be considered.

In view of its financial position, the Carnegie Corporation has continued during the fiscal year just closed, a policy of holding down its grants to a minimum figure, according to the announcement made by President F. P. Keppe in submitting his report to the trustees of the corporation.

With a single exception, the grants voted during the year ending Sept. 30 come to an even smaller total than those made during the previous

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

## Comfort and Convenience Are Assured by New Automobile Apartment



"Motor Flat" Exhibited in Boulevard of Nice.

## What's RIGHT With Florida

Northern Farmer Called Second Discoverer of Florida and Real Cause of Boom—Intelli-  
gent Agricultural Methods Essential

—By RUFUS STEELE

*This is the second of six articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor, following a thorough survey of Florida conditions by the author of the series, "What's Right With the Movies." The next article will appear Friday, Nov. 27.*

Fort Myers, Fla.

BEFORE the present development in Florida could come there had to be a breaking down of the time-honored notion that Florida was merely a winter playground for the rich. This mistaken idea was a sort of Goliath in the path of progress. A David was needed to crumble Goliath, and curiously enough, David turned out to be a farmer from the region of the Great Lakes. This farmer—his precise name and address have been lost in the swift march of history in Florida—looked out of the window upon his frozen northern farm from December to March with nothing to do but the chores. He longed to get away from the cold. With

## CITY MANAGER TO OFFER DATA

Association Votes to Add to  
Work of National Head-  
quarters in Kansas

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence)—To supply a growing demand for information about the city manager plan and steps necessary to its adoption, the International City Managers' Association will establish enlarged research facilities at association headquarters, Lawrence, Kan. The plan was decided on by the executive committee of the association at the close of the annual convention at the "Requests for research material are coming to the association's secretary from throughout the United States," said John G. Stutz, executive secretary. "The association continues to supply the needed information and other assistance to the cities and towns that are desirous of establishing a progressive and modern form of government is an outstanding and commanding necessity. What is aimed at is the getting of facts about the best methods of city administration and about means to improve it as these are developed."

**Opportunity for Progress**

Dr. William E. Mosher, managing director of political science, School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse, N. Y., in discussing training for the manager profession in its relation to the needs of the cities, said:

"We in the United States have not made the progress in government or social science that has been made in engineering or agriculture. There is the same opportunity for the assembling and organization of experience in government as in any other field of activity. No group in the United States is undertaking this work, except the city managers. They approach the work of governing a city as a profession, as is done in foreign countries. While in Europe once I saw an advertisement in a Cologne paper calling for a Mayor of Berlin. A mayor was selected for Berlin from south Germany, and he served for 13 years.

"The chief lack of the managers at present is a body of systematized knowledge. What they have been doing to secure this is good, and it is recognized as a valuable and wide-spread professor of political science. Further, the managers' association now is a going concern, and should set up definite standards, say an experience of five years of specified training, for admission to full membership. The training would center about administration, for the contest in its own state to pick the contestants for the national championship."

**Centralization of Authority**

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie

Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota papers, and the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

## M. DE JOUVENEL TALKS OF SYRIA IN LONDON VISIT

Conversation With Mr. Chamberlain Believed to Foreshadow Co-operation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A return to the close co-operation which existed between Great Britain and France as mandatory powers in Palestine and Syria, respectively, when General Weygand was High Commissioner in Syria, is expected as a result of the visit of Henri de Joubenel to London. M. de Joubenel, who succeeds General Sarrail as High Commissioner, and only arrived yesterday afternoon, had several hours' talk with Austen Chamberlain in the evening and departed again this morning.

During their brief conversation the two statesmen are understood to have found time to touch on the question of the delimitation of the Turk-Syrian frontier and the claims of Ibn Saud, Sultan of Nejd, to the whole of northwestern Arabia up to Syria and including regions hitherto claimed for Transjordania, where the Emir Abdullah rules under British protection.

### Study of British Methods

Naturally, however, the greater part of the time was taken with a discussion of the rebellion in Syria. It is expected that M. de Joubenel will make a close study of British methods in Palestine and Irak, in the hope of being able to apply similar methods in Syria. Palestine, like Syria, contains many Druses, but they are remaining quiet, in marked contrast to their kin among the border. Neither are the Palestinian or Irak Arabs at present showing signs of joining their Syrian kinsfolk though private advices just received by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor from Damascus indicate that there is strong sympathy between them.

The Monitor's informant, who is an Englishman living in Damascus, and who was present during the recent bombardment, declares that the Arabs are hoping for much from the

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Interpretations from the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven by Mrs. Robert Currier, Women's City Club of Boston 40 Beacon Street, 8:30.

Meeting of Harvard Capitalian Club, common Hall, Yale musical club and Harvard Glee Club, Sanders Theatre, 8:45.

Lightning march, Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch, 8:45.

Address, "Prison Problems at Home and Abroad," by Mrs. Jessie D. Hodges, superintendent of Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, and Sanford Bates, commissioner of the Department of Correction, meeting and dinner, 6 Byers Street, 7:30.

Meeting of Yale Club of Boston, 14 Somers Street, 8:30.

Meeting of Old South Church, third of a series of lectures by Dr. George A. Gordon, 8.

Theater

Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8:15.

Colonial—"Stepping Stones," 8:15.

Copley—"The Breaking Chaf," 8:15.

Hollis—"The School for Scandal," 8.

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Plymouth—"The Merchant of Venice," 8:15.

Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.

Repertory—"The Rivals," 8.

Wilbur—George Arliss in "Old Eng-

lish," 8:15.

Photoplay

Tremont Temple—"Lightnin," 2:15, 8:15.

Temple—"The Road to Yesterday," 8.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Reproduction of Harvard-Yale foot-

ball game, Auditorium of Boston City Club, 2.

Meeting of the Y. D. Auxiliary, Y. D.

Clubhouse, 200 Huntington Avenue, 16 a. m.

Music

Jordan Hall—David Blair McClosky, baritone, 3.

THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

MONITOR

Founded 1909 by Mary Baker Eddy

INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sunday and hol-

iday, by Christian Science Pub-

lishing Society, 107 Plymouth Street,

Boston, Mass. Subscription price, pay-

able in advance, \$10.00 to all "com-

mercial" One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00;

three months, \$2.50; one month, 50¢.

Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in

U. S.) Entered at second-class rates at the

Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Acceptance for mailing at a special

rate, Boston, Mass., by Boston Post Office, 1105

Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July

11, 1918.

National and Foreign Flower Service

Symphony

Flower Shop

at your service

240 Huntington Avenue, Boston

Tel. Back Bay 8241, 8258

Luggage

The Practical Gift

London Harness Co.

60 FRANKLIN STREET

BOSTON

## CAPTAIN FOLEY IS EXONERATED

Not Guilty in Any Way of  
Lansdowne Charge Says  
Shenandoah Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Capt. Paul Foley was exonerated today by the Shenandoah Naval Court of Inquiry of Mrs. Margaret Ross Lansdowne's charge that he sought to sway her testimony.

The court held that Captain Foley, its former Judge Advocate, was not guilty of seeking to cause false testimony to be offered before the court, or of seeking by "improper means to influence" the widow of the Shenandoah's commander.

The decision, read by Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, president of the court, follows:

"It appears to the court after a careful consideration of all evidence adduced and of record that the conduct of the defendant, Capt. Paul Foley, United States Navy, late the Judge Advocate of this court, is not guilty of seeking and endeavoring to cause false testimony to be offered to this court and is not guilty of seeking and endeavoring by improper means to influence a witness about to testify before this court, and it further being a matter of judicial notice of this court that it was an obligation imposed by law that the Judge Advocate to make a preliminary examination of witnesses to be examined before this court, and it further appearing to this court upon consideration as aforesaid that the said Captain Foley has in nowise been guilty of improper or unethical conduct, as such Judge Advocate, and all the evidence known to the court having been adduced before it and made a part of its records:

"It is hereby adjudged and ordered that the said defendant, Capt. Paul Foley, United States Navy, is not guilty of the matters and things alleged against him."

"Said defendant is hereby discharged and released from further attendance upon this court."

## CARNEGIE ART SCHOLARSHIPS

(Continued from Page 1)

year, namely, \$2,408,645; as against \$3,206,115.55. The total of grants authorized for the year by the trustees of the corporation is therefore \$8,121,145.

In his analysis of the grants made by the Carnegie Corporation, Mr. Kepell says that the corporation will have practical instruction during the ensuing year through participation in the erection of a women's building to cost approximately \$140,000, and in the remodeling of the administration building at a cost of approximately \$40,000.

This has been brought about, through the rejection by the State Board of examiners of bids of building contractors on these two projects and the placing of work under the direction of W. R. Plew, professor of architectural engineering of the college.

**STUDENTS TO DIRECT  
BUILDING OPERATIONS**

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Students of the Montana State College taking the courses in architecture and engineering will have practical instruction made during the current year the following:

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for support of general program, \$50,000; Carnegie Institute and superintendents of activities, \$5,712,500; California Institute of Technology, \$100,000; Department of Education of Kenya Colony, East Africa, for support of co-operative educational experiment, \$27,500; Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, \$15,000; Oberlin College, for library development of the college library, \$50,000; Cole College for development of the college library, \$25,000; League of Library Commissioners for conduct of state demonstration library service, \$10,000; College of Notre Dame, Maryland, Md., for development of college library, \$10,000; New York Public Library, School for Librarians, \$25,000.

Oberlin College, for library development fund, \$50,000; Western Reserve University, emergency appropriation for School of Library

and War, \$1,000.

**IMPORTANT GRANTS**

Among the more important grants made during the current year are the following:

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 19 (AP)—The National Grange has adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture to obtain the abrogation of the law which prohibits county agents from taking active part in the co-operative movement among agricultural producers.

**GRANGE ASKS LAW REPEAL**

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 19 (AP)—The National Grange has adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture to obtain the abrogation of the law which prohibits county agents from taking active part in the co-operative movement among agricultural producers.

**Underhouse**

Australian Wool, cozy and warm. Value \$1.00.

**STOCKINGS**

Women's Silk and Wool.

\$1.00 and \$1.50 pair.

Drop Stitches and Runs.

Immediately Required.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

NORFOLK HONEY SHOP

Little Blodg., Boston, Mass.

7 Market Square, Amesbury

6 High Street, Danvers

**A FASCINATING CATALOGUE**

"Dear Mr. Lowe—I have always heard of your City of Salem. It has always had a fascination for me as the City of Salem, Revere, Galveston, and so on, and the brave old Clipper Ships. But honestly, when I visited Salem last summer, I had no expectation that in the midst of these ancient glories, I should wonder into the most perfectly kept and most interesting little town in the country. The Colonial Hall of Gifts was around the corner instead of a thousand miles away, so won't you please send me a copy of your Catalog. If it is one tenth as fascinating as the store itself, I shall be more than satisfied, and you may expect an order from me."

Founded more than half a century ago, for customers who have been buying from us regularly by mail, each year we publish a new, better, more complete catalog of

DIAMONDS TOILET SILVER WATCHES  
AND DIAMOND JEWELRY  
REMOULDING LEATHER GOODS  
NOVELTY'S

at low and honest prices. We promptly deliver, charge and guarantee safe delivery and satisfaction. Send for your copy today.

DANIEL LOW & CO. 24 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.

**Filene's**

BOSTON

Mothers or expectant mothers

sign and mail this letter to us

Wm. Filene's Son's Co., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:

I would appreciate your sending me without charge a copy of "The Filene Baby Book." 40 pages of things for babies.

Name.....

Address.....

Filled overnight case of black  
cobs grain, new leather, 16  
moles lining and tan shell on  
amber fittings. 16 and 18-inch  
sizes. 21.50 and 22.50.

In making your gift selections  
from our stock you are assured  
of a quality of merchandise  
beyond question as well as an  
up-to-the-minute smartness  
which characterizes luggage of  
the finest type.

London Harness Co.

60 FRANKLIN STREET

BOSTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1925

## NEGRO COLLEGE GROWTH TRACED

Dr. Gandy Expects Marked  
Progress Through Land  
Grant Institutions

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—In the 17 land-grant colleges for the Negro in the United States there is a "most promising hope for a worthy contribution by Negro people to the development of the south, and these colleges are now and will become an increasing way centers for mutual understanding of the two races."

Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va., made this statement in addressing the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Association of Land Grant Colleges here. Dr. Gandy revealed how the Negroes have made substantial progress during the last 10 years.

Dear E. A. Burnett of the University of Nebraska was elected to succeed Dr. A. F. Woods, president of the University of Maryland, as president of the association. Dr. L. H. Coulter, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, was chosen vice-president, and Dean J. L. Hilliard, of the University of Vermont, was elected secretary-treasurer. S. B. Haskell, director of Massachusetts State Experimental Station, Amesbury, Mass., was chosen assistant secretary. New members of the executive committee are Dr. R. A. Pearson, president of Iowa State College of Agriculture, and Dr. Woods.

**Negro Citizenship**

Dr. Gandy's address in part follows:

"Elements of peaceful and harmonious relationship, which is the basis of permanent progress of all kinds, are cultivated. By thinking and planning for their Negro population's welfare, state officials develop a wholesome interest and deep-seated good will that could hardly come about in any other way."

"The Negro land grant colleges are destined to raise the standard of citizenship of the Negro by development of the daily duties of schools, and through creation of a higher standard of morality, respect for law and order. Under these conditions there will be a greater contentment and a more deep-seated patriotism in the Negro population."

There are 586 teachers, 322 of whom are Negroes, and there are 13,490 students. Of this number 1672 are in elementary schools which serve as practice schools for the teacher training department; 4057 are in the secondary schools; 2169 are studying collegiate courses.

**GRANGE ASKS LAW REPEAL**

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 19 (AP)—The National Grange has adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture to obtain the abrogation of the law which prohibits county agents from taking active part in the co-operative movement among agricultural producers.

GREEKS REVIEW  
PETRICH ISSUEIn Note to the League  
Commission, Blame Is  
Placed on Bulgaria

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Nov. 20.—A note delivered to the League of Nations Commission reveals the Greek viewpoint regarding the Petrich incident. The Christian Science Monitor representative gathers from informed circles that the note contains very little new, being a systematic review of all previous discussions, in the first place asserting that the incident was originally provoked by the Bulgarians, escondly that the Greek Government had recourse to the measures it was obliged to take having regard to the unbearable situation created on the boundary, which exposed Greek territory and population to immediate danger, and third, that the predominating aim of the Greek advance was animated by the desire of guarding the Rupel defile in anticipation of a Bulgarian invasion.

The note points out that the plan was to proceed to encircle Petrich, the seat of the Bulgarian frontier commission, and the quarters of the commissioners, and then cut from behind the communications of the Bulgarian forces, invading Demir-Capou, a vital point whence the enemy could at any time threaten the Saloniiki railroad, the only traffic artery in the vast mountainous region. The commission leaves today for Sofia.

## World News in Brief

Dublin (AP)—There were four women senators in the last Parliament, and now there are none, but two women M. P.'s are now left in Ireland. Mrs. Collins O'Driscoll, a sister of Michael Collins, is the only woman member of the Dail, and Mrs. Macmordie, an alderman of Belfast City Council, sits in the Northern Parliament.

Vera Cruz, Mexico (AP)—A strike of electricians in the state of Vera Cruz will not be countenanced by other labor bodies. This announcement is made by the State Labor Arbitration Commission, which asserts the strike would be illegal, as it would interfere with the economic life of the state and city.

New York (Special)—The annual report of the Dalmatian League, cooperative organization of New York for the fiscal year ending March 31 has just been made public and shows that during the year the league, which represents more than 65,000 dairy farmers of the so-called New York city milk shed, 2,500 milk and milk products to the amount of \$65,045,855. The total amount sold either as milk, cream and its products, was 2,355,941,000 pounds. The report says that the gross sales for the year were largely because of the lower prices prevailing for a large portion of the year.

Valparaiso, Chile—The nitrate industry has been experiencing considerable difficulty in finding a sufficient labor supply to maintain capacity production.

New York (AP)—Herbert L. Satterlee, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and a commander of the Naval Order of the United States at its triennial congress here. He will serve a three-year term. Mr. Satterlee was prominent in founding the naval militia of New York.

Pittsburgh (AP)—Legislature for the comprehensive planning of the District of Columbia and its environs to include the establishment of a balanced park system in the planning and design of buildings was favored in a resolution adopted by the Joint Civic Club in concluding their annual national convention here.

Toronto, Can.—The value of building and construction in the city during the first eight months of this year was \$22,197,262, as compared with \$14,476,848 during the first eight months of the year 1924, says a Department of Labor report.

Chicago (AP)—The American Legion will present an aviation program to the House Congress on Friday. R. E. Landis, chairman of the legion's aeronautical committee, who testified in Colonel Mitchell's behalf at the latter's court martial.

PERFUMERY  
BRISTOL  
Frederiksbergsgade 40,  
Copenhagen, Denmark  
Near Raadhuspladsen  
Reasonable Prices

The Cosmopolitan  
BAKERY  
American Meals & American Ice Cream  
Obispo 101, Havana, Cuba

Pinnell  
12 Rue Duphot, Paris, France

The latest in stylish GOWNS. Parisian lines. Exclusive models in frocks, evening gowns, mantuas. American staff. Large sizes a specialty. Telephone Central 3842.

Textile Importers  
We are prepared to export French and English goods whose quality, color and design have been carefully selected to meet the demands of feminine modes of the day.

BENNETT, GAUCHERAND & BEAU  
Wholesale Woollens  
82 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris, France

Civil and Sporting Tailor  
G. Trimouille  
American Cut Clothes a Specialty

55 Rue St-Honoré, 1st Floor  
Tel. Gutenberg 5170

BRITISH ECONOMY  
URGED BY CHURCHILL

Heavy Taxation or Foregoing  
"Cherished Objects" Indicated

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Nov. 20.—A choice between yet heavier taxation here next year or the cutting down of "cherished projects" was indicated by Winston Churchill last night to a deputation from the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. This is the outcome of a growing realization that the balancing of the British budget has become "endangered," which means that expedients ordinarily impossible politically may now have to be adopted.

Mr. Churchill mentioned the loud "hands off" cry raised against the cutting down of naval and educational and road making expenditures which is taken to mean that these are subjects on which economy is specially under consideration, though what portions is to be under the submarine heading has not been made public.

Mr. Churchill urged, however, that circumstances were such that no branch of the national expenditure must be regarded as "sacrosanct."

SWARAJISTS LOSING  
BURMA ELECTIONS

By Special Cable  
CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.—The Swarajists are sustaining a disastrous reversal in the Burma elections, according to the results so far received.

Incomplete returns show that 25 independents, 12 Nationalists, and five Swarajists have been elected. There are 203 candidates for 64 seats, and there has been a 50 per cent poll in Rangoon.

ITALIAN TERMS  
INSPIRE FRANCE

French Draw Hopeful De-  
cisions From American  
Leniency to Italy

By Special Cable  
PARIS, Nov. 20.—Astonishing de-  
cisions are being drawn from the Italo-American debt settlement, and although it is unlikely that they will be formulated into precise official arguments, they have considerable pertinency on the eve of the reopening of the Franco-American debt question.

The salient facts as stated here are that the Italian debt was \$2,139,000,000, including accumulated interest. The present value of Italian annuities accepted by America is calculated at \$435,000,000. It is true that more will actually be paid in the course of the 62 years' period, but financiers properly hold that remote payments possess relatively a low present value.

If Italy gave America immediately the sum of \$435,000,000, it would produce at 5 per cent what Italy is called upon to pay. Thus the Italian debt is reduced 80 per cent.

## Italy's Borrowings

Leaving the accumulated interests aside, Italy borrowed \$1,000,000,000 during the war and \$600,000,000 afterward. The war debt is completely annulled and the post-war debt materially reduced in a settlement on any estimate.

There is not the slightest desire to criticize the arrangement. It is good that Italy has obtained advantageous terms. It is natural that France should apply the same to its own debt. The result is surprising. The French debt to America is reduced by \$4,200,000,000. On the basis of the Italian settlement, America should demand from France payments equivalent at present value of only \$373,000,000. Now the maximum French offer was not below \$1,000,000,000, but vastly superior, namely \$1,750,000,000 at present value.

## Difference of Treatment

The American propositions to France reduced to their present value meant payments of \$2,800,000,000. The enormous difference between American treatment of France and Italy will be appreciated. This difference is emphasized by considering the much larger proportion of the actual war debt as distinct from the reconstruction debt in the case of France. What is the conclusion? Is it not that France should diminish its offer and attempt to obtain the same conditions as Italy? It is merely that the Italian settlement constitutes a powerful argument in favor of the maintenance of the French offer of Sept. 30, and further that even a stronger safeguarding clause making French payments dependent on German payments should be framed.

When M. Berenger goes to America, it is certain that use will be made of recent events, and just as the Franco-American discussions helped Italy, so the Italo-American negotiations will in turn help France.

## ITALIANIZING TYROL SCHOOLS

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—The Italian Education Minister's decree making Italian the compulsory educational language in elementary schools in that part of the Austrian Tyrol now within the Italian frontiers is greeted here by all classes with deep regret. The Neue Freie Presse has said that the complete Italinizing of the Austrian schools in South Tyrol.

## British Columbia

The Vancouver  
Daily Province

is to be found in the greatest majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike.

"The Province aims to be an Independent, Free Newspaper for the Home. Devoted to Public Service."

Mobile, Ala. (Special)—Cotton receipts here last week reached a total of 11,496 bales, making the total for the season 125,915 bales against a total of 91,981 bales for the same period of 1924, a gain of 33,984 bales. The total foreign exports for the season so far are 66,721 bales against a total of 14,426 bales for the same date of last year.

Rugs and  
Carpets

are restored to their full glory of rich coloring by our shampooping process. Safe even for the most precious Oriental Rugs. Carpets cleaned by this method stay clean longer and lie flat.

Phone Hill, 8001

Langley's  
CLEANERS AND DYERS  
249 Spadina, Road, TORONTO  
Craftsmen in Keeping Things New

You'll Enjoy Shopping at  
SIMPSON'S in Toronto

The latest in stylish GOWNS. Parisian lines. Exclusive models in frocks, evening gowns, mantuas. American staff. Large sizes a specialty. Telephone Central 3842.

BENNETT, GAUCHERAND & BEAU  
Wholesale Woollens  
82 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris, France

Civil and Sporting Tailor

G. Trimouille

American Cut Clothes a Specialty

55 Rue St-Honoré, 1st Floor

Tel. Gutenberg 5170

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ENGINEERS GREET  
NEW HYDRO HEAD

C. A. Magrath Succeeds Sir  
Adam Beck

TORONTO, Nov. 20 (AP)—C. A. Magrath, the new chairman of the Ontario Hydro-power Commission in an address Wednesday night said it was the purpose of the commission to develop available water resources, internal rather than construct steam plants to meet the country's expanding power requirement. The address was made before 700 engineers who had come to Toronto to show their approval of Mr. Magrath's appointment.

While he had not been long enough in charge of the task laid down by the late Sir Adam Beck to speak with the weight of experience, Mr. Magrath said he thought the present was no time to go in for steam plants. The great development on the St. Lawrence River proposed by Ontario could be carried out without injury to the people of the south or to the Province of Quebec. He felt confident of co-operation from both quarters in carrying out the undertaking. The speaker also suggested that still more power could be developed on the Niagara River with depreciating the scenic beauty of the falls or working injury to navigation, either above or below the falls.

The debate in the Reichstag is expected to last two days. There is no longer any talk of dissolution, but the Social Democrats are expected to demand Dr. Hans Luther's resignation in compensation for its support.

## By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The German Cabinet, with President von Hindenburg presiding, has unanimously agreed on the bill to be introduced by the Government in the Reichstag next Monday, empowering the Government to sign the Locarno Agreement and apply for membership in the League of Nations. Before the Cabinet meeting the Government discussed the situation with the premiers of the federal states, who, however, postponed their decision until they have communicated with their respective cabinets; but it is believed that all the states, with the exception of Bavaria, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Württemberg, the only three states having Conservative premiers, will support the Locarno bill.

The debate in the Reichstag is expected to last two days. There is no longer any talk of dissolution, but the Social Democrats are expected to demand Dr. Hans Luther's resignation in compensation for its support.

## By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, discussed with Dr. von Hösch, the ratification of the Locarno Pact. Whatever difficulties may arise, its all-round final acceptance is inevitable. The French delegation which will go to London for the formal signing of the pact has been appointed. It consists of M. Briand, Philip Berthelot, director of foreign affairs, M. Froment, legal adviser, J. Léonard, M. Léger, and G. Poyet, who were M. Briand's closest associates at Locarno.

It is anticipated that the French representatives will have an exceptionally enthusiastic welcome in England, and that Franco-British solidarity will be strengthened in a series of brilliant spectacular fêtes.

Excellent as the complete re-establishment of the Entente Cordiale is, however, the fact of the Franco-German rapprochement is, perhaps, the more important.

LABOR CONVENTIONS  
ARE TO BE RATIFIED

By Special Cable  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Postmaster General has invited bids for the operation of a contract airmail route between Atlanta, Ga., Jacksonville, Tampa, and Miami, Fla.

A stipulation, not appearing in previous invitations for bids, provides that the leg between Jacksonville and Miami must be placed in operation not later than April 1, 1926, and the extension to Atlanta not later than June 1, following. The bids will be opened on January 18, 1926.

A schedule has been prepared requiring an average flying speed of approximately 90 miles an hour. The department realized that in some instances, due to unfavorable weather conditions, it may be impossible to maintain such an average, but when conditions are favorable it may be possible to cover the distance even better time. Proper allowance will be made in such cases.

The schedule provides for service of not less than six trips per week, with an airplane leaving Atlanta, Ga., at 7 in the morning, Jacksonville at 10:25 and Tampa at 12:30 p.m., and arriving at Miami at 3 in the afternoon. On the return trip it is proposed that the ship should leave Miami at 7 o'clock. The ship to leave Miami at 9:40 and Jacksonville at 11:40, arriving in Atlanta at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Moreover Dr. Angel Galarido, Foreign Minister of the Argentine Republic, has wired the Labor Office that the Argentine Parliament has called an extraordinary session to consider the ratification of all the international labor conventions.

## By Special Cable

GENEVA, Nov. 20.—The trip to South America of Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, has been followed by a request on the part of the President of Uruguay that Parliament which is now sitting shall approve the international labor conventions adopted by the conferences of 1919, 1920, and 1921 and particularly the Washington convention on the eight-hour day 48-hour week in industrial establishments.

Moreover Dr. Angel Galarido, Foreign Minister of the Argentine Republic, has wired the Labor Office that the Argentine Parliament has called an extraordinary session to consider the ratification of all the international labor conventions.

## CHARLES, HARDING &amp; CO.

Financial Agents

Established 1846

The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unique distinction of being one of the greatest industrial zones and the greatest agricultural district in the Dominion.

"The Spectator aims to be an independent newspaper for the home. Devoted to Public Service."

Metropolitan Building  
Toronto  
Telephone Main 1042

CHARLES, HARDING & CO.

Financial Agents

Mortgages, Valuations, Insurance  
Management, Real Estate

Metropolitan Building  
Toronto  
Telephone Main 1042

CHARLES, HARDING & CO.

Financial Agents

Mortgages, Valuations, Insurance  
Management, Real Estate

Metropolitan Building  
Toronto  
Telephone Main 1042

CHARLES, HARDING & CO.

Financial Agents

Mortgages, Valuations, Insurance  
Management, Real Estate

Metropolitan Building  
Toronto  
Telephone Main 1042

CHARLES, HARDING & CO.

Financial Agents

Mortgages, Valuations, Insurance  
Management, Real Estate

Metropolitan Building  
Toronto  
Telephone Main 1042

CHARLES, HARDING & CO.

Financial Agents

Mortgages, Valuations, Insurance  
Management, Real Estate

Metropolitan Building  
Toronto  
Telephone Main 1042

CHARLES, HARDING & CO.

Financial Agents

Mortgages, Valuations, Insurance  
Management, Real Estate

Metropolitan Building  
Toronto  
Telephone Main 1042

CHARLES, HARDING & CO.

## CITY AND STATE SETTLE THEIR TAX ACCOUNTS

In Exchange of Checks  
State Gains \$768,668—Other  
Debits Reported

Today at the State House George B. Willard, deputy state treasurer, handed John J. Curley, Boston city treasurer, a check for \$5,945,038.79, and Mr. Curley proffered Mr. Willard the city's check for \$6,713,106.79. It was the annual settlement of financial relations between Boston and the Commonwealth, and in the exchange the State gained \$768,668.

The largest item in the list of charges upon the city by the State was the charge for the city's share of the state tax, \$3,083,640. Another big item was \$1,042,790.56, which represents interest on the metropolitan water loan.

### Income Tax Items

The State owed the city \$3,224,227.74, representing income taxes collected by the Commonwealth from corporations and individuals in Boston; \$2,077,923.33 under the corporation business tax; and \$391,524.44 under the public service corporation tax.

Following are the other cities and towns in the metropolitan district that show a debit balance, and the amount which they owe the Commonwealth:

Belmont, \$30,635.42; Chelsea, \$76,612.29; Malden, \$77,121.94; Medford, \$75,931.72; Melrose, \$39,088.43; Newton, \$18,778.76; Quincy, \$147,916.39; Revere, \$91,920.09; Somerville, \$227,765.52; Everett, \$19,280.32; and Winthrop, \$39,774.45.

Cities and towns showing a credit balance and the amounts due to them by the Commonwealth follow:

Arlington, \$12,924.90; Brookline, \$15,334.02; Cambridge, \$111,873.63; Everett, \$108,671.75; and Milton, \$34,279.15.

### Balance of \$6,270,474.88

The total due all the cities and towns in the Commonwealth by the State is \$15,211,099.49, and the total due the State is \$8,940,624.61, leaving a balance in favor of the cities and towns of \$6,270,474.88.

The total credits on the ledger in favor of the cities and towns is \$25,655,242.66, which is made up of \$13,503,473.69 in income taxes, \$8,999,983.44 in taxes on business corporations, and \$1,857,428.03 in taxes from public service corporations, and miscellaneous small items.

The other side of the ledger, that is the total debits coming to the Commonwealth, amounts to \$19,384,767.78. This figure is made up of \$12,000,000 for the state tax, \$485,259.99 in assessments to repair state highways, the balance chiefly in assessments for improvements in the metropolitan district, although there are various small items for other purposes. The difference between the two totals, \$6,270,474.88, shows the same total as above in favor of the cities and towns.

## CHILD LABOR LAW INDORSED

(Continued from Page 1)

en's garments is produced in New York City. The woman who insists on having coats and dresses with this label is protecting herself, and has the satisfaction of knowing that the workers producing her garments are employed under conditions which she as a consumer can approve."

W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, sent a congratulatory telegram in which he recalled that 27 years ago, when a graduate student at Harvard University, he was commissioned by the Massachusetts Consumers' League to prepare a report on the hours of labor for working women and girls in mercantile establishments in and around Boston.

The convention closes this evening with an address by the national president, Dr. John R. Commons, in Pilgrim Hall.

## "TECH" FRESHMEN ELECT READING MAN

Norman McClintock Honored  
—Other Officers Chosen

Freshmen at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology chose Norman L. McClintock of Reading for their president at their class election, the results of which were announced today. He is captain of the freshman cross country team.

Paul H. Gill of Belmont, the son of Prof. Augustus H. Gill '84 of the Boston University, was chosen vice-president. Other officers elected were Louis R. Aldrich Jr. of Billings, Mont., secretary; Gerald Palmer of Atlantic City, N. J., treasurer; Frederic A. Celle of Lyon, France; and Allen R. Congdon of Nashua, N. H., representatives on the class executive committee; and Don R. Funk of Glenisle, Pa., and William W. Young Jr. of Coatesville, Pa., representatives to the institute committee.

Dr. Norbert Wiener, professor in the department of mathematics, was granted a leave of absence by the executive committee of the corporation to accept an invitation to lecture at the universities of Goettingen and Copenhagen, Samuel W. Stone, president, announced today. His leave extends from next April to February, 1927.

Earl Buckminster, an engineer with the tool and instrument manufacturing firm of Pratt & Whitney Company at Hartford has been added to the staff of the department of mechanical engineering to give courses in routine precision measurement and standardization as a part of the work in manufacturing production. His lectures will begin next term.

### NEW NORMAL SCHOOL

ASHLAND, Ore., Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Contracts amounting to \$139,474 for the new state normal school at that place have been awarded by the board of regents. Construction will begin in a few days, the contractors announced, and the building will be ready for the summer normal session which convenes about July 1.

## CITIES IN STATE SPEND TOO MUCH

(Continued from Page 1)

government do not correspond with the amount raised annually by taxation for state purposes, because some \$6,000,000 is received by the state annually from sources other than taxation and because it is impossible to estimate with precision each year, the amount which will be received by the State from the excise taxes during the year. The report says, in part:

"In 1925, there was but \$750,000 'free cash' in the state treasury, and the appropriations from the general fund amounted to \$46,400,000; but by increasing the estimated receipts to \$33,650,000 it was possible to balance the budget with a state tax of \$12,000,000. The tendency in recent years has been to try to keep the state tax down by a less conservative estimate of the receipts from other sources, as is shown by the steadily decreasing balance of 'free cash' each year, and it is believed by some that in the current year the actual receipts may not equal the estimate and that there will be a deficit at the end of 1925.

"In spite of the great increase in State expenditures in the last 12 years, due credit must be given to the State authorities for the efforts in both keeping down State expenditures and in reducing the pay-as-you-go policy in the years since the termination of the war; and it is a fact that the annual State expenditures in the last 12 years have increased very little more than the aggregate valuation of taxable property in the State, in spite of the fact that the net direct debt of the State has decreased in 12 years from 1919 to 1924 from more than \$40,000,000 to less than \$19,000,000 and is nearly \$2,000,000 less than it was 12 years ago.

"In other words, the State in recent years has not only borne the burden of paying off its old indebtedness but has constructed public improvements which, under the policy of previous years, would have been financed by state taxes.

"During the past 12 years, the net funded indebtedness of the cities and towns of the State has increased from \$174,000,000 in 1912 to \$245,000,000 at the end of 1924. In the years since 1919, during which the state debt has decreased from \$40,000,000 to less than \$19,000,000, the aggregate net debt of the cities and towns has increased over \$57,000,000."

## PUEBLO'S BUILDING SETTING HIGH MARK

PUEBLO, Colo., Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Building permits for the first 10 months of 1925 in Pueblo amounted to approximately \$1,000,000 more than for the same period in 1924, it has been shown by figures of R. J. Roberts, city building inspector.

Total values of new construction work inside the city limits for the 10 months amount to \$2,344,830, including the new Colorado building on which work has started.

There is much additional construction work being done outside the city, including the \$3,000,000 electrification program at the Minnequa plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and the \$5,000,000 flood protection work.

Another notable feature of the suburban building is the expansion of cold storage facilities. Four such projects are in process of construction, costing about \$235,000. The Nuckolls Packing Company is erecting a new five-story cold storage plant adjacent to its packing house; the Doyle Ice & Storage Company is completing a \$75,000 combination artificial ice plant and natural ice storage building to ice refrigerator cars which pass through Pueblo; the Forbush Fuel & Ice Company has completed a \$10,000 addition to its plant and the Mountain Ice & Storage Company has put into use a new \$50,000 addition to its regular storage plant.

### SCHOOL LOANS HEAVY

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 12 (Special)—Counties are heavy borrowers from the common school fund of the State, according to a statement prepared by G. G. Brown, clerk of the State Land Board. Total loans were \$6,112,826 while rural credit loans aggregated \$424,048. Union county was the heaviest borrower, obtaining \$596,754 from the fund.

## BUILDING IN STATE GAINS 23.4 PER CENT OVER 1924

Massachusetts Department of Labor Issues Comparative Figures—39 Cities Show Value of Permits to Be \$20,527,089

Building in Massachusetts cities during the first 10 months of 1925 totaled 23.4 per cent more than in the similar period in 1924, and October, 1925, exceeded October, 1924, by 30.3 per cent. It was announced by the Department of Labor and Industry at the State House today.

Returns received from the 39 cities of the Commonwealth show that the aggregate value represented by applications filed in October, 1925, for permits to build was \$20,527,089. This amount shows a decrease of \$2,544,574, or 11 per cent, when compared with the unusually high amount reported in September, 1925, but an increase of \$4,850,642 over the amount reported for October, 1924.

For the first 10 months in 1925, prospective building amounted to \$18,775,282, an increase of \$3,646,541, when compared with the value for the first 10 months in 1924.

The report continues:

The aggregate for October, 1925, consisted of \$4,850,642 or 11 per cent for residential buildings; \$11,772,408, or 57.4 per cent for new nonresidential building, and \$1,665,031, or 8.1 per cent for additions, alterations and repairs.

In October, 1925, there were increases in 24 of the 39 cities. The large increase of \$2,118,820 in Cambridge is largely due to the proposed erection of a factory, to cost \$1,000,000, and three schools, to cost \$1,000,000, one of which is a pottery building, \$500,000; 108 garages, \$365,446, and three office buildings, \$311,000.

## WORLD COURT DEMAND MADE

Harvard Professor Points to Expression of Public Sentiment

With America's entrance into the World Court indorsed by virtually every organized voice of public opinion in the country, the United States Senate has received a mandate from the people "that the time for argument has passed and the time for action comes," Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University, declared in an address yesterday before the student body at Radcliffe College.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Student Government World Court committee. Professor Holcombe's discussion of the relation of the United States to the Court was the first of a series of addresses on the subject to be delivered to Radcliffe undergraduates.

Speaking of the achievement of the World Court since 1922, Professor Holcombe said:

Six disputes have been referred to it in a judicial and 11 in an advisory capacity. All have been successfully disposed of. Compare this with The Hague Conference, which in a quarter of a century has disposed of 15 cases only—a smaller number than in the World Court, but with three or four times as many.

There is little doubt that the Permanent Court is more promising than any conference of its kind.

Yet what about the United States? It would seem that we are in sympathy. The World Court has been indorsed by almost every organized voice of public opinion in the country, by business men, by the American Federation of Labor, the National Federation of Woman's Clubs, the League of Woman Voters, the American Association of University Women, the Parent-Teacher Association, by the National Education Association in 1922 and specifically in 1924, and by the Republican Party in 1924.

A ten to one majority adopted the resolution to enter the World Court in the General Assembly at Washington.

President Coolidge, Presidents and Congressmen have indorsed it, and it is not done. It is the Senate which has stood out as the organized public opinion. Some have said that the time for personal action has come when a personal issue between two men, but beginning with Cleveland's agreement with England in 1898 the Senate has consistently refused to ratify any plan which would bind the United States to the obligations which would impair its power under the Constitution to control the United States foreign relations. I suspect that the Senate will only ratify when it is compelled by higher power than its own.

It is the duty of the Senate to do its duty, and to do it in the interest of the American people at the polls.

## NEW MEXICO MINING OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

Ancient Turquoise Mine Is to Be Reopened

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 17 (Special Correspondence)—With the prospect of two mines—the San Juan Coal and Coke Company's mine near Alvarado and the New Mexico Turquoise Mine on Mount Chalashishu—being opened up within a period of months, mining activities in New Mexico are taking an optimistic turn.

The beginning of coal shipments from La Ventana is, according to Dr. E. W. Fiske, secretary-treasurer of the company, awaiting the completion of the Santa Fe's Northwestern extension from San Ysidro to La Ventana. With the completion of this branch, which will connect with the main line of the Santa Fe at Bernallillo, mining operations will begin.

Belief that the mine has been unworked since the days of the Spanish invasion is borne out by the fact that workmen, before reaching the turquoise deposit, unearthed scores of stone axes and hatchets believed to have been left by the Aztecs.

At the La Ventana coal mine a main entrance and air shafts have been drilled back 300 feet and chambers are to be cut out from the main entrance. A mountain of rock which is both above and beneath the coal seam will make extensive timbering unnecessary, an official report.

### SCHOOL LOANS HEAVY

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 12 (Special)—Counties are heavy borrowers from the common school fund of the State, according to a statement prepared by G. G. Brown, clerk of the State Land Board. Total loans were \$6,112,826 while rural credit loans aggregated \$424,048. Union county was the heaviest borrower, obtaining \$596,754 from the fund.

## BUILDING IN STATE GAINS 23.4 PER CENT OVER 1924

Massachusetts Department of Labor Issues Comparative Figures—39 Cities Show Value of Permits to Be \$20,527,089

Building in Massachusetts cities during the first 10 months of 1925 totaled 23.4 per cent more than in the similar period in 1924, and October, 1925, exceeded October, 1924, by 30.3 per cent. It was announced by the Department of Labor and Industry at the State House today.

Returns received from the 39 cities of the Commonwealth show that the aggregate value represented by applications filed in October, 1925, for permits to build was \$20,527,089. This amount shows a decrease of \$2,544,574, or 11 per cent, when compared with the unusually high amount reported in September, 1925, but an increase of \$4,850,642 over the amount reported for October, 1924.

The report continues:

The aggregate for October, 1925, consisted of \$4,850,642 or 11 per cent for residential buildings; \$11,772,408, or 57.4 per cent for new nonresidential building, and \$1,665,031, or 8.1 per cent for additions, alterations and repairs.

In October, 1925, there were increases in 24 of the 39 cities. The large increase of \$2,118,820 in Cambridge is largely due to the proposed erection of a factory, to cost \$1,000,000, and three schools, to cost \$1,000,000, one of which is a pottery building, \$500,000; 108 garages, \$365,446, and three office buildings, \$311,000.

## Awaiting the Coming of Tugboat Sunbeam



One of Maine's Islanders and Section of Type of Dwelling They Live In.

## Pârâish of Maine Seacoast Mission Covers Wide Area

### Pudgy Little Tugboat Sunbeam Visits More Than One Hundred Island Communities and Forty-Five Lighthouses in Course of Its Work

BAR HARBOR, Me., Nov. 20 (Special)—Only recently has the work which the Maine Seacoast Mission is doing for the islanders in its far-flung parish come to light. It has been going on for over 20 years, but those concerned have been too busy and too modest to do much talking. This fall, however, the writer, who had chanced on a clue to the situation, prevailed on the pastor in charge, the Rev. Orville J. Gupfill, to let him make the rounds of the parish with his staff.

The trip lasted two weeks, and while the pudgy little Sunbeam could not begin to touch at all the ports and islands and lighthouses which it serves in so short a time, it revealed a strange and unguessed world. The "Half the Atlantic Coast" half of the Atlantic coast, they claim, is in Maine. But the most irregular part of all is the stretch from Boothbay to Machias, and this 150-mile range of islands is part of the Seacoast's parish. It has besides some remote "on the main" to keep in mind—altogether over 100 communities where the women do not even sew. In such places, the workers get the children to sit and teach them, so they won't have to sit and fold hands through the long, empty hours when there is nothing to do.

Whenever the boat puts into a harbor, if there is time, there is a service. It may be in the mission chapel, whose stained glass window is usually the only spot of color in the place; the staff rows ashore from the anchorage, the pastor preaches, the captain leads the singing, afterward there is a social get-together; then they go back along the narrow trail which is the island's main street, clamber down over the slippery rocks to the shore by the flickering light of a lantern, and row back over the black water to where the Sunbeam's little masthead light is gleaming. Where there is no church or parson-by-the-hundred, light services are held on deck. The little folding organ being brought up from its retreat beneath the cabin table. Everybody loves these services especially.

# Mr. Coolidge Pledges Government's Aid to Legitimate Business Enterprise

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—President Coolidge, speaking before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, here, said:

Mr. President and Members of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York:

This time and place naturally suggest some consideration of commerce, its relation to government and society. We are finishing a year which can justly be said to surpass all others in the overwhelming success of general business. We are not, not only in the greatest, but in the most metallic, in the greatest center of population and business that the world has ever known. If anyone wishes to gauge the power which is represented by the genius of the American spirit, let him compare the world in which he was born, wrought in the space of 200 years. Not only does it stand unequalled by any other place on earth, but it is impossible to conceive of another place which could be equalled.

The foundation of this enormous development rests upon commerce. New York is an imperial city, but it is not a seat of government. The great cities of the ancient world were the seats of both government and industrial power. The Middle Ages furnished a few exceptions. The great capitals of former times were not seats of government but they actually governed.

## Worried for Freedom

In the modern world government is inclined to be merely a tenant of the city. Political life and industrial life flow on side by side, but practically separated from each other. We are concerned with the enormous power, autocratic and uncontrolled, which would have been created by joining the authority of government with the influence of business, we can better appreciate the wisdom of the arrangement which made Washington the political center of the country and left New York to develop into its business center. They wrought mightily for freedom.

The great advantages of this arrangement seem to me to be obvious. The more gradually diversified our business, the more it is in the possibility that otherwise business and government might have had a better understanding of each other and been more likely to develop mutual apprehensions. A little contest could be held to determine how much those who are really prominent in our government life know about business, and how much those who are really prominent in our business life know about government. It is my firm conviction that the prize would be awarded to those who are in government life.

This is as it ought to be, for those who have the greater authority which is the greater responsibility. But it is my even firmer conviction that the general welfare of our country could be very much advanced through a better knowledge of both business and government. In its observance there is an unlimited opportunity for progress and prosperity.

## Administration of Justice

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to estimate the contribution which government makes to business. It is notorious that when the government is bad, business is bad. The mere fundamental precepts of the administration of justice, the protection of private property, and the principles of justice we have achieved even more ample individual fortunes and a perfectly unprecedented era of general prosperity.

It is remarkable in so small a part from the general acceptance on the part of those who own and control the wealth of the Nation, that to be used not to oppress but to serve. It is that policy, sometimes called the "rule of law," which is to prove efficiency in the use of labor and materials in all branches of business.

disagreeable and expensive. They represent the suffering that the just must endure because of the unjust. They are a part of the price which must be paid to promote the cause of economic justice.

Undoubtedly if public vigilance were to be exercised the situation might suffer a relapse. But the present generation of business is almost universally throughout its responsible organization and management has shown every disposition to cooperate with the Government as possible. This position is recognized by the public, and due to the appreciation of the needs which the country has for great units of production in time of war, we have had, in the better understanding of the service which they perform in time of peace, resulting very largely from the discussion of our tax problems, a new attitude of the public toward the distribution of capital. Their prosperity goes very far to insure the prosperity of all the country. The contending elements have each

reduction of seasonal employment in the construction and other industries and of losses through fire and through traffic accidents; development of farmers' co-operatives for the more economical and stable marketing of farm produce; and in general the elimination of waste due to lost motion and material throughout our whole economic fabric.

## Conservation of Resources

All this represents a movement as important as that which a few years ago led to the regulation of corporations and conservation of our natural resources. This effort for conservation of use of materials and conservation of energy in which our whole country has engaged has, in the five years that have passed, resulted in a marked increase in the economic power to the probable advantage of our trade. But when used in ways that are not productive, like the maintenance of great military establishments or to meet municipal expenditures which should be covered by the government economy or supplied by taxation, they do not appear to be a useful purpose and ought to be discouraged.

## Basis of Foreign Loans

Our bankers have a great deal of responsibility in relation to the soundness of these loans when they undertake to invest the savings of our country abroad. I should regret very much to see one possession of resources which are available to meet needs in other countries be given up to the military or naval power or unfriendliness toward us. It ought everywhere to be welcomed with rejoicing and considered as a part of the good fortune of the entire world that such an economic resource as ours which can be made available in case of need.

Everyone knows that it was one of those resources that saved Europe from a complete collapse immediately following the armistice. Without the money which an appalling famine would have prevailed over great areas. In accordance with the light of all past history, disorder and revolution, with the utter breaking down of all legal restraints and the loosing of all the passions which have been held in check by fear of conflict, would have rapidly followed. Others did what they could, and no doubt made larger proportionate sacrifices, but it was the credit and food which we supplied that saved Europe.

When the work of restoring the fiscal condition of Europe began, it was accomplished again with our assistance. The work of greater economy and efficiency, and the elimination of waste in the conduct of the national Government had the effect of the business of the country, prices went down while wages went up. The war earned record wages while the dollar was at record high prices. More. The significance and importance of this result cannot be overestimated.

## Increase in Efficiency

This is real and solid progress. No one can deny that it represents an increase in national efficiency. It must be maintained. Great as the progress has been, there are still areas yet but partially completed. We need further improvement in transportation facilities by development of inland waterways; we need railroad consolidations; we need railroad consolidations; we need railroads for more economical distribution of commodities in the great congested centers; we need reorganization of Government departments; we need still larger extension of the protective tariff; general improvements with other efforts against all the various categories of waste which the Department of Commerce has enumerated and so actively attacked, for in this direction lies not only increased economic progress, but also the protection of the public against foreign competition. There is still plenty of work to do.

By these wise policies, pursued with tremendous economic effort, our country has reached its present position. The people have been willing to work because they have had something to work for. The per capita production has greatly increased. Out of our surplus savings we have been able to advance great sums for refinancing the Old World, and developing the new. While Europe has attracted more public at-

## PERSONAL

### Christmas Cards

Many not found elsewhere  
Please order early

The Harvey & Lewis Co.

231 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Heating Plumbing

Telephone River 1990

Wyckoff & Lloyd Co.

1927 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass.

TRUE BROTHERS

Jewelers

Reliable for Over a

Quarter Century

Established 1895

408-410 Main St., 44 Pynchon St.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Exclusive

Parkerry

Overcoats

Tailored at Fashion Park

\$55

Haynes & Company

"Always Reliable"

346-348 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Josephine S. Smith

IMPORTER

New Frocks for

Party, Dinner, Dance

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Perfumes—Handkerchiefs

Bags—Jewelry

16 Vernon St., Springfield

Christmas Cards

\$11.85

Boudoir Colors

VINING & BORRNER

170-181 State Street, Near Maple

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Made to Order

Table Pads

Table pads to fit any size table, absolutely guaranteed, steam and heat proof with washable top and green back.

Priced according to size.

\$6.98 to \$10.50

Linen Shop, Main Floor, Rear

Albert Steiger Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Knit Underwear

for Women and Children

Protect yourself from the

winter blasts.

A. G. Pollard Co.

The Store for Thrifty People

LOWELL, MASS.

Special Prices

now prevail on

Knit Underwear

for Women and Children

Protect yourself from the

winter blasts.

Mr. Coolidge Pledges Government's Aid to Legitimate Business Enterprise

for the promotion of its success. This is not exercised as has

reduction of seasonal employment in the construction and other industries and of losses through fire and through traffic accidents; development of farmers' co-operatives for the more economical and stable marketing of farm produce; and in general the elimination of waste due to lost motion and material throughout our whole economic fabric.

## Conservation of Resources

All this represents a movement as important as that which a few years ago led to the regulation of corporations and conservation of our natural resources. This effort for conservation of use of materials and conservation of energy in which our whole country has engaged has, in the five years that have passed, resulted in a marked increase in the economic power to the probable advantage of our trade. But when used in ways that are not productive, like the maintenance of great military establishments or to meet municipal expenditures which should be covered by the government economy or supplied by taxation, they do not appear to be a useful purpose and ought to be discouraged.

## Basis of Foreign Loans

Our bankers have a great deal of responsibility in relation to the soundness of these loans when they undertake to invest the savings of our country abroad. I should regret very much to see one possession of resources which are available to meet needs in other countries be given up to the military or naval power or unfriendliness toward us. It ought everywhere to be welcomed with rejoicing and considered as a part of the good fortune of the entire world that such an economic resource as ours which can be made available in case of need.

## Settlement of Debts

The work is not all done yet. No doubt it will develop that this has not been accomplished without some mistakes, but the important fact remains that we have done what we could, and that we did respond to the wishes of the people of the mighty state which was imposed upon mankind of subduing the earth. America must either perform her full share in the accomplishment of this great work, or let the world go to pieces.

Everyone knows that it was one of the resources that saved Europe from a complete collapse immediately following the armistice. Without the money which an appalling famine would have prevailed over great areas. In accordance with the light of all past history, disorder and revolution, with the utter breaking down of all legal restraints and the loosing of all the passions which have been held in check by fear of conflict, would have rapidly followed.

Others did what they could, and no doubt made larger proportionate sacrifices, but it was the credit and food which we supplied that saved Europe.

When the work of restoring the fiscal condition of Europe began, it was accomplished again with our assistance.

The work of greater economy and efficiency, and the elimination of waste in the conduct of the national Government had the effect of the business of the country, prices went down while wages went up.

The war earned record wages while the dollar was at record high prices. More. The significance and importance of this result cannot be overestimated.

## Increase in Efficiency

This is real and solid progress. No one can deny that it represents an increase in national efficiency. It must be maintained. Great as the progress has been, there are still areas yet but partially completed. We need further improvement in transportation facilities by development of inland waterways; we need railroad consolidations; we need railroads for more economical distribution of commodities in the great congested centers; we need reorganization of Government departments; we need still larger extension of the protective tariff; general improvements with other efforts against all the various categories of waste which the Department of Commerce has enumerated and so actively attacked, for in this direction lies not only increased economic progress, but also the protection of the public against foreign competition. There is still plenty of work to do.

By these wise policies, pursued with tremendous economic effort, our country has reached its present position. The people have been willing to work because they have had something to work for. The per capita production has greatly increased.

Out of our surplus savings we have been able to advance great sums for refinancing the Old World, and developing the new. While Europe has attracted more public at-

tention, Latin America, Japan, and even Australia, have been very large participants in these loans. It rightly directed, they ought to be used to establish industry and support consumers abroad, through adding to the wealth and productive capacity of those countries. Increased economic power to the probable advantage of our trade. But when used in ways that are not productive, like the maintenance of great military establishments or to meet municipal expenditures which should be covered by the government economy or supplied by taxation, they do not appear to be a useful purpose and ought to be discouraged.

## Basis of Foreign Loans

Our bankers have a great deal of responsibility in relation to the soundness of these loans when they undertake to invest the savings of our country abroad. I should regret very much to see one possession of resources which are available to meet needs in other countries be given up to the military or naval power or unfriendliness toward us. It ought everywhere to be welcomed with rejoicing and considered as a part of the good fortune of the entire world that such an economic resource as ours which can be made available in case of need.

## Settlement of Debts

The work is not all done yet. No doubt it will develop that this has not been accomplished without some mistakes, but the important fact remains that we have done what we could, and that we did respond to the wishes of the people of the mighty state which was imposed upon mankind of subduing the earth. America must either perform her full share in the accomplishment of this great work, or let the world go to pieces.

Everyone knows that it was one of the resources that saved Europe from a complete collapse immediately following the armistice. Without the money which an appalling famine would have prevailed over great areas. In accordance with the light of all past history, disorder and revolution, with the utter breaking down of all legal restraints and the loosing of all the passions which have been held in check by fear of conflict, would have rapidly followed.

Others did what they could, and no doubt made larger proportionate sacrifices, but it was the credit and food which we supplied that saved Europe.

When the work of restoring the fiscal condition of Europe began, it was accomplished again with our assistance.

The work of greater economy and efficiency, and the elimination of waste in the conduct of the national Government had the effect of the business of the country, prices went down while wages went up.

The war earned record wages while the dollar was at record high prices. More. The significance and importance of this result cannot be overestimated.

## Increase in Efficiency

This is real and solid progress. No one can deny that it represents an increase in national efficiency. It must be maintained. Great as the progress has been, there are still areas yet but partially completed. We need further improvement in transportation facilities by development of inland waterways; we need railroad consolidations; we need railroads for more economical distribution of commodities in the great congested centers; we need reorganization of Government departments; we need still larger extension of the protective tariff; general improvements with other efforts against all the various categories of waste which the Department of Commerce has enumerated and so actively attacked, for in this direction lies not only increased economic progress, but also the protection of the public against foreign competition. There is still plenty of work to do.

By these wise policies, pursued with tremendous economic effort, our country has reached its present position. The people have been willing to work because they have had something to work for. The per capita production has greatly increased.

Out of our surplus savings we have been able to advance great sums for refinancing the Old World, and developing the new. While Europe has attracted more public at-

ment of these obligations. While we realize that it is for our own sake that we do this, it is also realized that it is greatly for the advantage of our debtors to have them finally liquidated. We created these values and sent them abroad in a period of about two years. We are continuing the time for their return over a term of 62 years.

While settlements already made and ratified by Congress, and those which will be presented for ratification are very generous, I believe they will be alike beneficial to our country and the countries concerned. They maintain the principle of the integrity of international obligations. They help foreign governments to establish their fiscal operations and will contribute to the economic restoration of their people. They will assist both in the continuation of friendly relations, which are always jeopardized by unsettled differences, and the mutual improvement of trade opportunities by increasing the prosperity of the countries involved.

## Appe

## Industrial School Exhibition to Include Rare Objets d'Art

**Painted Tole, Brocades, Lanterns, and Mantels Among Antiques Offered for Display and Sale**

Rare examples of painted tole, beautiful but little known in the United States, brocades and old brocades from palaces, hangings, carved wooden furniture of the sixteenth and sixteenth centuries, wrought iron torchiers, lanterns, and standards for flower bowls, and painted Venetian gradenassas collected from the byways of southern Europe last summer, are to be features of the exhibition and sale of art objects which is to open with a private view at the North Bennett Street Industrial School next Monday and Tuesday afternoons. On Wednesday the exhibition will be thrown open to the public, lasting through Dec. 5.

The tole is likely to be one of the most interesting exhibits, for while recently it has become much desired by collectors, very little of it has been imported. It is sheet iron painted and made into clocks and lanterns; there is one tank and basin such as one finds hanging on the wall in out-of-the-way inns, except that this is of such exquisite workmanship that probably it came from some palace chamber. Painted tole was done by famous decorators of the Empire in France, and many of the pieces were found in that country as well as in Italy.

Southern Europe still has its antiques for export, to the collector, however, to look for them. George C. Greener, who is the director of the school, has spent seven summers exploring the byways where Americans rarely never go, and as a result he finds treasures where most travelers come home empty-handed.

In a village of southern France he found a variety of beautiful and interesting things. He has brought home for American gardens some old earthenware jars, made to hold oil or grain; some of them are the natural color, some have been glazed a soft green. Old tank-and-basin sets of copper, pewter or brass to hang on the wall, and pieces of brass and copper from cottage fireplaces, as well as elaborate articles from big houses gleam among the sober coloring of old oak and walnut carvings.

### Sculptor Sells Tapestries

Particularly fortunate was he in the discovery of three fine tapestries of the early Renaissance period. A sculptor had fallen on hard times, and was willing to sell his studio hangings, which he had acquired from a château. Besides these larger pieces there are a number of smaller tapestries, suited to more modest homes.

By happy chance Mr. Greener found some rare and beautiful paneling, complete rooms and a great mantle of oak and walnut combined. One of the sets of panels he found in a stable where it had been made into a big box stall for the family donkey. For the most part, the panels were in excellent condition. A pair of fifteenth century Gothic doors from the

surpassing beauty.

Beds—most surprising are the Catalonian beds, for they are more like a picture or a piece of stage scenery than our idea of a bedstead. They consist of a flat piece of carved and painted wood, arched at the top, and the width of a bed, and meant to be screwed to the wall. The practical part of the thing, a sort of couch or trundle-bed effect, is shown up against it.

Wrought iron is most typically Spanish, and grills, balconies, well-heads, lanterns, labados and gates of Gothic and early Renaissance days were gathered from many sources.

As a contrast, precious fabrics such as silk damasks and brocades, heavy old linens, embroideries in color, shawls and mantillas, peasant aprons and children's samplers add to the wealth of color and femininity.

In England Mr. Greener specialized in furnishings, tables and chairs, authentic Sheraton and Hepplewhite, old oaken cupboards, Sheffield plate, wardrobes, Queen Anne chests of drawers. Rare indeed is an old grandmother clock, smaller than the masculine variety of timepiece, and of more feminine design.

This is the seventh annual exhibit which the school has held, and is by far the largest and most varied of them all. They are becoming a center for architects and decorators as well as for the owners of homes.

### GOV. FULLER GUEST AT CANADIAN CLUB

Prof. Thompson of McGill Tells of Teacher Problem

The 400,000 men and women of Canadian birth or affiliation living in the State of Massachusetts were well represented at the meetings of the Boston Canadian Club last night, on the occasion of the twenty-sixth annual banquet and ladies' night, held at the Hotel Somerset. Ansley M. Johnson, the president of the club, presided, and the guests of honor were Governor and Mrs. Fuller.

The Governor paid a high tribute to the work done by Canadians in Massachusetts, who have made the United States the land of their adoption. In noble enterprises and better government, these men and women have proved a powerful influence for good, said the Governor. When he said, "The boundary between Canada and America is the democratic extent of an unnecessary evil when people are reasonable and respect each other's rights and properties," the audience showed its enthusiastic appreciation of this sentiment.

Discussing the problem of municipal finance, he said that it has been brought to the fore in light of a new bill providing for more constant state auditing of the books of cities and towns. Governor Fuller explained that recent investigations had shown shortages aggregating \$600,000 in the municipal accounts. He gave assurances that vigorous efforts would be made to remedy these circumstances.

The principal speaker of the evening was Prof. A. W. Thompson of McGill University, Montreal. Professor Thompson spoke earnestly regarding the great problem of obtaining teachers who could teach, for our public schools. He said, "We made a strong stand for an active interest in the great problem of adequate education under competent instructors."

The speaker gave as a reason for the difficulty in securing the right and the best type of men and women for school work, the prevailing low salaries paid for that service.

Other speakers were Capt. Edward F. O'Dowd, representing the Mayor of Boston; Col. Percy A. Guthrie, who introduced Professor Thompson; A. C. Ratshesky of Boston, whose name is known in Halifax, N. S., because of the great work he accomplished on behalf of the people of Massachusetts after the explosion in 1917. Hance Logan of Nova Scotia was also one of the speakers.

### BUS LINE CONTEMPT CASE BEFORE COURT

Judge Frederick Lawton of the Superior Court has taken under advisement after an exhaustive hearing and arguments the petition of the New York Central Railroad Company to have the Conlin Bus Lines adjudged in contempt of court for alleged failure to heed a preliminary injunction restraining operations of busses through Palmer. The main issue of whether or not a permanent injunction should issue is also in the hands of the court.

## An Exhibit at Boston School, and Institution's Director



© Florence Maynard, Waban, Mass.  
Upper: Rare Examples of Painted Tole of French Empire Period.  
Lower: George C. Greener, Director of North Bennett Street Industrial School.

## BOY SCOUTS TROOP ADOPTED

Michael J. Perkins Post Is First to Respond to Order of Legion Commander

The first response to the official order of Francis Goode, State Commander of the American Legion, requesting local posts throughout Massachusetts to get behind the Boy Scout movement has come in the decision of the Michael J. Perkins Post, #7, to adopt formally the Boy Scout troop now organized at the Thomas H. Hart School. This decision was communicated this week by Oscar J. Kent, commander of the post, to Duncan MacKellar, assistant executive for the Boston Boy Scout Council, and formal exercises will take place at the school at 10:30 a. m. next Tuesday, Nov. 24, at which the American Legion Post will assume its responsibilities.

There is a particular reason for this adoption. In that many of the members of this American Legion Post are graduates of this school, and its master, Robert S. Atkins, a member of the troop committee and an enthusiastic supporter of the scout work, is very popular among the members of the Legion, according to a statement made by Commander Kent, looking on these boys as their coming successors, and those who plan to get behind them and help them.

It is definitely planned to have two members of the post, in uniform, present at each weekly meeting of the troop, and all the members of the post will be asked to act as instructors for the scouts in any phase of the Boy Scout work in which they may be expert. The troop now includes 50 boys, with Ray A. Harmon in charge as scoutmaster, and it is planned by the Legion members to make it one of the finest troops in the Boston council.

The order sent out by State Commander Goode, earlier this year, requests all the American Legion posts throughout the State to take similar action in support of the Boy Scout movement, and it is understood that many of them are planning to do so. This activity fits in well with the membership campaign which is now continuing on the part of officials of the Boston Boy Scout Council, in which the previous standing, of approximately 3000 scouts, has already been increased to 3400. Work is going on still to raise this total to 4000 by the end of this year and the indications are that the campaign will be more than successful.

The association also passed resolutions in support of the New England conference at Worcester and the New Hampshire state publicity campaign. Rowland B. Jacobs of Lebanon, president of the organization, was re-elected for a third term, as also were the other officers.

Concern was expressed over the future of transportation in New Hampshire in view of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the Boston & Maine may now abandon entirely the Milford and Manchester railroad, the Belmont branch and the Bethlehem branch.

The abandonment of the Manchester and Milford branch will mean the giving up of 23 miles of track.

The following stations are affected: Manchester, West Manchester, Grasmere Junction, Tirrell Hill, Holwood Bedfod, South Bedford, Stowell, Bapbolic Lake, and East Milford.

The Belmont and Bethlehem branches which the Boston & Maine Railroad has been given permission to abandon are both short lines.

The Belmont line runs between Tilton and Belmont, a distance of less than seven miles. The stations on the line are: Tilton, Belmont Junction, Gardner, Green, Tilton, and Belmont.

The Bethlehem line runs between Bethlehem Junction and Bethlehem.

The only station outside of the two termini is Maplewood. There are about seven miles of track on the line.

**SENATOR CAPPER FAVORS ECONOMY**

## SENATOR CAPPER FAVORS ECONOMY

Believes Coolidge Plan Will Aid Reduction of Taxes

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The big thing that the nation needs, is the opinion of Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, in adherence to President Coolidge's economy program.

"We have been going too fast in increasing boards to take over some banch or other of the public service," he wrote just before leaving for Washington to take part in the new Congress. "About half of these 100 special agencies of the government can be scrapped. They would never be missed, and the unruly Shipping Board should be merged, probably with the Department of Commerce."

Mr. Capper believes that the President's economy program will make possible a reduction of at least \$300,000,000. He is in favor of reducing income and normal taxes all along the line, cutting the highest bracket of the surtax from 40 to 20 per cent, and exempting incomes under \$5000, which he says cost the Government all that it gets to collect them.

Normal rates can be reduced about one-fourth with good results and corporation taxes lessened, he believes. Also that the tax on automobiles and accessories should be repealed at once.

In regard to inheritance taxes, Mr. Capper hesitates. He thinks Congress should go slow in repealing inheritance taxes, the taxes on large estates, but the levy of such taxes, with a provision that the amounts paid out as state taxes be deducted has merit. This provision would have the effect of making taxation of estates uniform throughout the country.

Normal rates can be reduced about one-fourth with good results and corporation taxes lessened, he believes. Also that the tax on automobiles and accessories should be repealed at once.

In conferring this honor, the academy lays stress upon the fact that the combination of historical, literary and artistic studies which at Harvard has made possible the Germanic Museum, and the giving of academic courses on the history of German culture, in the very best means for arriving at true valuations of any national culture.

**DIFFERENT FAITHS WILL BE DISCUSSED**

Coming together on the basis of humanity, peace and brotherhood are which objects offered by the students shall go on sale will meet next Monday evening to view the pieces. The work of this jury insures the high standard which is maintained in the exhibit. The student committee includes Miss Jenks, Flora Woodman of Alston, Cynthia Wilder of Ashby, and Francis Syphax of Washington, D. C.

**CHRISTMAS ART SALE AT B. U. SCHEDULED**

First announcement of this year's annual Christmas exhibit and sale at the art department of Boston University, Dec. 1 to 4, was made today by Miss Barbara Jenks, of Ashmont, a student at the school, and chairman of the committee conducting the opening of the four-day affair with some 200 Boston women as guests. Some 2000 articles of various kinds, made by the students during the last year will be offered to gift buyers, the proceeds going to the individual students and to help those working their way through an art education.

The faculty jury committee which decides which objects offered by the students shall go on sale will meet next Monday evening to view the pieces. The work of this jury insures the high standard which is maintained in the exhibit. The student committee includes Miss Jenks, Flora Woodman of Alston, Cynthia Wilder of Ashby, and Francis Syphax of Washington, D. C.

**CRIME OVERPUBLICITY DECRIED BY MR. BATES**

The large amount of publicity given lawbreakers is an incentive to greater activity on their part and abets crime, Sanford Bates, commissioner of correction in Massachusetts, told members of the Family Welfare Society at Pilgrim Hall yesterday. He reviewed the ninth International Prison Congress, held in Europe last summer, at which he was an official delegate representing the United States.

A犯 should respect law and order more thoroughly, and cease to glorify crime and criminals in fiction and moving pictures, he said, if we are to expect a diminution in the amount of crime. People in the United States, he said, seem to become enthusiastic in reading and talking about daring holdups, bandits escaping in high-powered motorcars and similar escapades, but this tendency should be replaced by a sincere respect for law and obedience to it.

He added, however, that the administration did not contemplate any action to carry out its own opinions on the matter, leaving its settlement entirely in the hands of the students.

**TWO NEW TEACHING COURSES ANNOUNCED**

Two additional courses have been formed by the Harvard-Boston University schools of education extension department. Eleven courses had already been announced, so that the total for the first semester is 13 in 12 cities.

The new study groups have been formed in Hartford, Conn., and in Concord, N. H. In Hartford 65 teachers are enrolled in a course in "Teaching Elementary School Subjects," and in Concord a course in the same subject will start Nov. 24 with 35 enrolled. Both courses will be given by Herbert D. Bixby, assistant superintendent of schools, Cleveland, O.

**FRATERNITY PARTIES DISCONTINUANCE URGED**

**BUS LINE CONTEMPT CASE BEFORE COURT**

**WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special)—** Change in the attitude of the student body toward fraternity parties was strongly urged by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, in an address before the Adelphi Union and Forum last night. President Garfield strongly urged the fraternities to discontinue their usual house parties for the rest of the year as a means toward this end.

He added, however, that the administration did not contemplate any action to carry out its own opinions on the matter, leaving its settlement entirely in the hands of the students.

**BUS LINE CONTEMPT CASE BEFORE COURT**

**WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special)—** Change in the attitude of the student body toward fraternity parties was strongly urged by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, in an address before the Adelphi Union and Forum last night. President Garfield strongly urged the fraternities to discontinue their usual house parties for the rest of the year as a means toward this end.

He added, however, that the administration did not contemplate any action to carry out its own opinions on the matter, leaving its settlement entirely in the hands of the students.

**BUS LINE CONTEMPT CASE BEFORE COURT**

**WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special)—** Change in the attitude of the student body toward fraternity parties was strongly urged by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, in an address before the Adelphi Union and Forum last night. President Garfield strongly urged the fraternities to discontinue their usual house parties for the rest of the year as a means toward this end.

He added, however, that the administration did not contemplate any action to carry out its own opinions on the matter, leaving its settlement entirely in the hands of the students.

**BUS LINE CONTEMPT CASE BEFORE COURT**

**WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special)—** Change in the attitude of the student body toward fraternity parties was strongly urged by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, in an address before the Adelphi Union and Forum last night. President Garfield strongly urged the fraternities to discontinue their usual house parties for the rest of the year as a means toward this end.

He added, however, that the administration did not contemplate any action to carry out its own opinions on the matter, leaving its settlement entirely in the hands of the students.

**BUS LINE CONTEMPT CASE BEFORE COURT**

**WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special)—** Change in the attitude of the student body toward fraternity parties was strongly urged by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, in an address before the Adelphi Union and Forum last night. President Garfield strongly urged the fraternities to discontinue their usual house parties for the rest of the year as a means toward this end.

He added, however, that the administration did not contemplate any action to carry out its own opinions on the matter, leaving its settlement entirely in the hands of the students.

**BUS LINE CONTEMPT CASE BEFORE COURT**

**WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special)—** Change in the attitude of the student body toward fraternity parties was strongly urged by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, in an address before the Adelphi Union and Forum last night. President Garfield strongly urged the fraternities to discontinue their usual house parties for the rest of the year as a means toward this end.

He added, however, that the administration did not contemplate any action to carry out its own opinions on the matter, leaving its settlement entirely in the hands of the students.

**BUS LINE CONTEMPT CASE BEFORE COURT**

**WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special)—** Change in the attitude of the student body toward fraternity parties was strongly urged by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, in an address before the Adelphi Union and Forum last night. President Garfield strongly urged the fraternities to discontinue their usual house parties for the rest of the year as a means toward this end.

He added, however, that the administration did not contemplate any action to carry out its own opinions on the matter, leaving its settlement entirely in the hands of the students.

**BUS LINE CONTEMPT CASE BEFORE COURT**

**WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special)—** Change in the attitude of the student body toward fraternity parties was strongly urged by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, in an address before the Adelphi Union and Forum last night. President Garfield strongly urged the fraternities to discontinue their usual house parties for the rest of the year as a means toward this end.

He added, however, that the administration did not contemplate any action to carry out its own opinions on the matter, leaving its settlement entirely in the hands of the students.

**BUS LINE CONTEMPT CASE BEFORE COURT**

**WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special)—** Change in the

## Great Development Announced for Hollywood, Fla., by Mr. Young

State's Leading Need Is Home Builders, Realty Developer Says—Sounds Warning on Purchase of Property Without Investigation

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Nov. 20—Additional large developments growing out of the building of Hollywood-By-The-Sea are announced by Joseph W. Young, Florida developer.

Prominent among the big enterprises he mentioned is the \$3,000,000 hotel facing the ocean, which will be formally opened on Jan. 1, and a power house on Hollywood harbor that will furnish electric power for many Florida cities, electric urban lines and several large industrial plants.

Other important projects under way at Hollywood are these:

Building of miles of trackage at Hollywood harbor to take care, if necessary, of 20,000 cars.

The color plan for the development of the interior of Florida which includes tracts of land of various sizes and selling them to farmers from north or south, who will be encouraged in their agricultural pursuits.

The building of a resort hotel on an island in the northern section of Hollywood near the harbor locality and 1,000 cottages to be conducted in connection with the hotel.

A new tent city accommodating 15,000 persons.

### Florida's Future

"I am positive in my faith in the future of Florida," said Mr. Young in discussing the State. "The development of Florida in the last few years has been sensational. The rush of people, investors and workers from the north has been steady. This rush has been largely to certain cities and localities where natural advantages have been apparent.

"Fortunes will be made in Florida, but the investor of small means must not believe that he can buy lots of acres and make money merely on the assertion of the selling agency," he asserted.

"Florida is a great state, the largest in square miles of any east of the Mississippi River with the exception of Georgia, which exceeds it by about 1000 square miles. Its climate is unsurpassed. The soil is highly productive, diversified crops can be grown, and the citrus industry is excellent. It takes no deep reasoning to conclude that not all of those acres are rich in opportunities. Some will not advance in value.

"Some, but a few miles from big developments, rich in value, are practically worthless now, just as the case in New Jersey and Long Island, where land not far from Sixty-Second Street is worth comparatively little. As the buyer in New York must beware, so in Florida.

## What's RIGHT With Florida

(Continued from Page 1)  
enough to sow and cultivate the yard. On New Year's Day, to their own astonishment, they had grown to harvest strawberries and tomatoes, and the net result was that the modest family purse had come home no slenderer than when it went away.

### Procession Starts

The next fall the farmer's "flying" headed for Florida once more, but instead of chickens or the running-board he carried the banner of the home town, as became the leader of a procession. Behind him, in an eager line, pressed the ears of his neighbors.

That was the beginning of one farm movement that nothing could check. Today great numbers of northern farmers spend the winter in Florida. Some come by rail, more migrate regular in the "family line." They cross the St. John's or the long bridge at Jacksonville, and turn off the main highways anywhere between that city and Lake Okeechobee. For the most part they go into the middle counties like Orange and Polk and Hardee and Sarasota, where a crop of winter vegetables is a simple thing, where they can live beside a lake and in an easy spin reach the sea.

The migration has developed its own system. Many farmers send the family down in mid-September so that the children may be put in school. In late October they themselves start south, after giving the farm foreman his instructions for the next four or five months. They know as much now about planting in the early winter as they have always known about planting in the late spring, and they devote as much time to it as they are willing to lop off from their play; or, if they don't wish to exert themselves at all, they figure that they can about

**SHIRTS TO MEASURE**  
2 for \$15.00  
and up  
Finest Imported Madras  
1516 Broadway - - - Detroit  
Next to Capitol Theatre  
Inquiries Solicited Regarding

**TAMPA**  
REAL ESTATE-INVESTMENTS  
RE-SALES  
Forest R. Lloyd  
Licensed Broker  
"Truth in Reality"  
City Hall Court P. O. Box 2032

Fairmont's Better Eggs are always good—  
Fairmont's Better Poultry is full milk fed—  
Fairmont's Better Cheese is always tasty—  
Fairmont's Better Milk is always wholesome.

Extracting  
Hostess  
prefer  
FAIRMONT'S  
Better Butter  
—a part of every good meal

he must be on his guard. If he is a northerner he must be very careful in paying without sufficient information.

### Home Builders Wanted

"Florida will be won by workers. It needs workers—men and women who want to build homes and who want to produce or to develop the native wealth of the state. Perhaps the speculator has made too much out of Florida, more profit than he deserved. Eventually the rewards will come to the worker, with a fair return for the capital involved. High prices, caused by speculation, of course, will come down,

"There must be a readjustment of values in some places and the readjustment on the basis of historical values is the thing to be desired. The northerner should remember that the mere purchase of acres anywhere in Florida does not mean that a fortune is about to be made. It might be that his money could be better invested in the north, where he could watch it, if he plans to live in the north.

"Before going to Florida or making a purchase, a person should carefully consider if it is wise for him to live there. That is, if he can add anything to the wealth of the State or can contribute his share toward the community. Certain cities of Florida are complaining that large numbers of people are flocking to them, many without funds, who are likely to become public charges before the end of the winter.

### Caution in Investments

"I say to the prospective Florida investor, investigate. Don't act without sufficient knowledge. Those who represent the best in Florida are glad to be investigated. The banks in the various cities will be glad to furnish information. So will the various Chambers of Commerce, the real estate boards, city officials and the Florida Developing Board at Jacksonville.

"New industries will be opened in Florida. The State has a background of resources for great industrial development. Wide and diversified farming can be done in an equal climate.

"I believe it will be for the interest of all to work in close harmony and with the direct aim to eliminate the apparent plan of some northern newspapers to injure Florida. Reliable information is available and close examination of property is desirable on both the sellers' and buyers' part to win permanent facts.

"Some, but a few miles from big developments, rich in value, are practically worthless now, just as the case in New Jersey and Long Island, where land not far from Sixty-Second Street is worth comparatively little. As the buyer in New York must beware, so in Florida.

## The Park View Hotel at Hollywood-by-the-Sea in Florida



by the farm folk did more than anything else possibly could have done to dissipate the illusion that Florida was a place where only the rich man could loll on the white beach, catch his own tarpon, or pluck his own thickly embedded coconut direct from the tree.

So many other men of limited means have now come hastening in that the northern farmer is almost lost sight of, and yet, far from having vanished, he is with the setting of an example, he must play a large and continuous part in the developments. His energy, his experience and his hard common sense are going to prove invaluable to Florida in working out sizeable agricultural problems the nature and extent of which are as yet little known.

When you hear from man, that reclaimed muck soil of the Everglades is the most fertile soil of the world, and from another man, that it is so valueless that it was serving its highest purpose when it was in the peaceful possession of the aligators, the inference is not that somebody is misrepresenting in order to sell something, but rather that you are listening to two men's theories about something so new that the facts are yet to be established.

Time and experience will tell the tale. Whether certain as yet unoccupied areas are best suited to vegetables or citrus fruit, who can tell to be in controversy matter until an intelligent tiller of the soil has devoted time and energy to the only things that can set all doubts at rest.

### Profitable Products

Oranges and grapefruit have shown a highly profitable return in certain sections, and there oranges and grapefruit are grown to the exclusion of other fruits. In some zones tomatoes and tomatoes and beans exclusively hold the ground. Still other areas are regarded as agriculturally worthless because sporadic or ill-advised cultivation did not discover a paying use for that soil. Florida areas are so vast that it is reasonable to conclude that the limited number of expertly qualified farmers the State has possessed have not been able to determine the complete, and perhaps not the highest, uses to which the various soils may be put.

Many a northern farmer with a place in Florida will not shift his

major endeavors to the southland, and there is quite likely to be a wiping out of certain groves and gardens, not as has been done already in too many cases for the purpose of providing more lots for the real estate men, but in order that the true crop of that particular soil may claim the ground.

Great areas now idle and, in some instances, regarded as worthless for growing purposes are certain to be brought under reliable and profitable

den for New York City and more or less of the territory that lies beyond, but a glance at what Florida brings in, as well as at what she sends out, shows that, even before any more refrigerator cars are ordered or any new lines of swift steamers put on, there exists an attractive unsupplied market at home.

Florida's prime herds are the cattle and hogs that easily come to perfection in her gentle pastures, yet she imports two-thirds of the beef and three-fourths of the pork and bacon that she eats. Florida is an excellent chicken country, yet she raises little more than one-third of her annual requirement of \$11,000,000 worth of poultry and but one-half of her \$9,000,000 worth of eggs. She annually consumes \$50,000,000 worth of fruits, vegetables, flour, canned goods, hay and grain which she does not raise.

What the Florida of tomorrow, with its greatly increased population, may require, can be measured only in a guess. But the expanding demand, together with the new railroads and the new highways, spells opportunity in terms that may appear to many a northerner farmer who as yet has never crossed the St. John's. And those who may decide to seek the land that need agricultural reform must come equipped with patience as well as strength.

Florida is in a few respects while so unlike it in many respects that neither state need ever feel any jealousy of the other, will be able to point the way out of a long and profitable experience.

### Coconuts Exempt

The farther south they go the more unnatural the conditions at first will seem. Among the warm lakes of the great middle section of the State, the country, the state, must consist in a soot in rather than run off. But if drainage presents an occasional problem, it is neither insurmountable nor discouraging. Every new empire has its problems and in every determined empire the problems are solved.

By the time the new farmers have succeeded in meeting the home demand and in creating a general surplus they will have devoted attention to that present-day necessity of all production—surpluses, organized marketing. In this, California, so far as seek, has the new agricultural realm must come equipped with patience as well as strength.

So unlike it in many respects that neither state need ever feel any jealousy of the other, will be able to point the way out of a long and profitable experience.

### What One Farmer Did

Over against the new conditions the farmer must master and the new problems he must solve is set a fecundity of the earth that he will be loath to believe until it has proved

itself to him in the measure of its yield. It affects men strangely this willingness of the soil; an experience with it may so impress a man as to cause him to change his most cherished plans.

Barron Collier told the writer that he first went into southern Florida 13 years ago. He saw a "cracker" farmer raising awns on his unpainted porch while his broad sweep of sugar cane shot up to succulent maturity.

"What do you do to make it grow like that?" the visitor demanded.

"I let it alone," the tilting farmer replied.

"But somebody must have done just the thing it needed to make it flour like that."

The rocking chair halted. "Of course somebody did," its occupant corroborated. "My pap did the whole racket when he planted that sugar cane 14 years ago."

Today Barron Collier owns that irreproachable patch of cane. For 13 years he has been busy in Florida under the fascination of its fecund example. Mr. Collier has proved himself a happier and more successful planter than Ponce de Leon and the other conquerors who came here in the long ago. With a county named for him, the Laramie, Mr. Collier is now the contented master of 1,000,000 productive acres.

## RUMANIA PROVIDES FOR DEBTS IN BUDGET

### By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 20.—The Ministry of Finance announces that the 1926 budget now in preparation will make adequate provision for the services of all Rumania's funded external debts, including the recent agreements with the Baldwin Locomotive, Equitable Trust of New York and the United States war obligation settlement now under negotiation.

The new budget will also begin to provide for retirement of the internal floating debt. It is expected that the 1926 budget will total \$6,000,000,000 lei, compared with the 1925 budget of \$1,750,000,000 lei. It is stated that this year's budget will close with the third successive surplus.

### WOMEN POLICE FORCE ASKED

#### By Special Cable

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—The National Council of Austrian Women has petitioned the Government to organize a women's police force, according to information supplied to The Christian Science Monitor representative by a leader of the movement. A similar step has been taken in Budapest by the National Council of Hungarian Women.

By the time the new farmers have succeeded in meeting the home demand and in creating a general surplus they will have devoted attention to that present-day necessity of all production—surpluses, organized marketing. In this, California, so far as seek, has the new agricultural realm must come equipped with patience as well as strength.

So unlike it in many respects that neither state need ever feel any jealousy of the other, will be able to point the way out of a long and profitable experience.

### What One Farmer Did

Over against the new conditions the farmer must master and the new problems he must solve is set a fecundity of the earth that he will be loath to believe until it has proved

## MEXICO NEEDS WHEAT IMPORTS

New Rail Lines to Link Farming Areas With South and East

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Mexico will have to import more than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat and probably several million bushels of corn this year. As in 1910 Mexico exported corn and wheat to a considerable extent, it might be inferred that the agricultural production had decreased.

In 1908 there were 124,000,000 kilos of sugar produced in Mexico, and in 1924, 150,000,000. In 1908, 40 per cent of the sugar was exported and 60 per cent consumed at home. In 1924 it was necessary to import 1,000,000 kilos. It follows that the consumption of sugar in 1924 was more than two and a half times that of 1908.

The same tale is told of corn and wheat in almost the same proportions, and yet Mexico is forced to import both. It means that the laboring classes use more than 150 per cent more today than they did in 1908, with a population reduced by approximately 2,000,000 because of revolution and emigration.

Mexico is capable of producing wheat, corn, and sugar for home consumption and export, and probably

continues to do so in the near future if peace continues. The west coast produces grain in abundance, and it is cheaper to ship wheat and corn from the east of the United States to Yucatan and to Sonora and Sinaloa.

The result is that owing to lack of proper transportation, it does not pay to grow more grain than is necessary for local consumption in many of the richest agricultural districts of Mexico. The highways now being constructed by the Government and the extension of railway lines promises soon to bring these agricultural centers into the populous markets of the Mexican uplands and the south and east. Then a boom may be expected in agriculture, it is forecast.

### Satin Dress Pumps, \$7.50

#### By Special Cable

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—The National Council of Austrian Women has petitioned the Government to organize a women's police force, according to information supplied to The Christian Science Monitor representative by a leader of the movement. A similar step has been taken in Budapest by the National Council of Hungarian Women.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.

PORTLAND, MAINE

Men's and Women's Fur Lined Gloves \$2.98

Men's of brown capeskin and grey suede.

Women's are brown and grey suede.

Mail orders filled

A. Steiger & Co.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

Portland State of Maine

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—The National Council of Austrian Women has petitioned the Government to organize a women's police force, according to information supplied to The Christian Science Monitor representative by a leader of the movement. A similar step has been taken in Budapest by the National Council of Hungarian Women.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.

PORTLAND, MAINE

Men's and Women's Fur Lined Gloves \$2.98

Men's of brown capeskin and grey suede.

Women's are brown and grey suede.

Mail orders filled

A. Steiger & Co.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

Portland State of Maine

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—The National Council of Austrian Women has petitioned the Government to organize a women's police force, according to information supplied to The Christian Science Monitor representative by a leader of the movement. A similar step has been taken in Budapest by the National Council of Hungarian Women.

## RADIO

## Radio Programs

## Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, NOV. 20  
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME  
CNEA, Boston, N. E. (857 Meters)  
1 p. m.—"Kiddie Half Hour, Aunt Ida's Story Hour," with the Boston Children's Market Service. 9—Studio program by St. John artists. 10—Dance music.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME  
CNET, Toronto, Ont. (857 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Kiddie concert: Luigi Romanini and his orchestra; 3—Studio program: dance music as composed by the great classical masters for violin and piano in the interpretation of Genevieve Kreissel-Drewett de Kreissel with explanatory talk; 11—Dance program, Luigi Romanini and his King; 12—Dance music.

WEAC, Boston, Mass. (858 Meters)  
6:45 p. m.—"Kiddie Club." 4:30—Dinner-dances, direction "Jimmie" Gallagher; 8—Variety program, under the auspices of Boston Lodge No. 10, F. P. A. 10—From Connecticut Hotel: Harry and Yale, "Night Before the Game" dance.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (858 Meters)  
6:45 p. m.—Weather report. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7—"Four Men Sing." 8—Sandy MacFarlane in an Irish program. 9—Orchestral selections. 10—Scott, H. and his orchestra and band. 11—Rideout meteorologists.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (858 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Lester Reisman's Lenox Ensemble." 6:45—"Music from America" by the United States Dept. of Agriculture at Boston. 7:05—Information concerning Civil Service Examination. 7:15—Choirs. 7:30—"Worship in the W.C.Y." KWK, Chicago, Ill. (858 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner concert: Joska DeBarry's Orchestra; Coon-Sanders Original Nighthawks. 10—Midnight return from "Theater of the Month." 11—"Candida" will render an oratorio. Art Linkletter, "Theater of the Month." 12—Henry Lloyd Broome and Valdemar Cyr in joint organ recital. 13—"Coffey's Chorus." 14—Lester Rosten, 16—"The Band of the United States" with reports. 19:05—McMenely's Singing Orchestra.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (858 Meters)  
7 p. m.—"Concert program." 8—"Worship in the W.C.Y." 10:15—"Candida" with Henry Lloyd Broome, 11—"The Band of the United States" with reports. 19:05—McMenely's Singing Orchestra.

WCEA, Hartford, Conn. (855 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Your People's Half Hour." 7—Dinner music, Emil Heimberger's Bond trio. 7:15—Vocal solo, Margaret Purves. 8—"Music from the Studio." 9—Baritone quartet: violin, Dr. Marcus W. Pfeiffer; contralto, solo, Mrs. Gertrude McAlister; baritone solo, Spencer Terry; 10—Mabel Rostek, 11—"Dance music." Bond orchestra. 11:30—Popular half hour.

WGK, Schenectady, N. Y. (858 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"International Sunday school lesson." 7—Program by Albany Sunday School Union. 8—"Music from the Studio Day." Dr. George M. Wiley, assistant commissioner for elementary education, state of New York. 9—"The Tambourine," with the Tambourine. 10—"The Shrew," Shakespeare, a condensed version in three acts arranged by W.C.Y. Players. 9:30—"The Violin Maker of Cremona," Jerome K. Jerome, presented by W.C.Y. Players. 10—"Footprints in the Dust," A. E. W. Mason, by pupils of A. E. Cornell. 11—Cornell, accompanist.

WEAF, New York City (852 Meters)  
6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music; Gene Ingraham's orchestra: "Sir Holophant's Story-teller; "The Boys: Trix; home entertainers; selections from "Rosemary" by John Drew, actor; Meyer Davis, orchestra.

WIZ, New York City (851 Meters)  
6 p. m.—"Concert: 19:40—Popular program.

WMCN, New York City (851 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Olcott Hall and the McAlpin String Ensemble." 6:45—Ernest L. McClung, "The Advanced French." 7:30—Talk on Education Week. 7:45—Joint recital by Albert Remra, violinist, and Elsa Tammer, piano. 8—"Music from the Studio." 9:30—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10:30—May Singers. 11—Singin' Green, Peter Rose and the four Jack Roses. 11—Edward Pfeiffer, piano. 11:15—Donald Flamm, musical critic.

WYJD, Greenwich, N. Y. (850 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"International Sunday school lesson." 7—Program by Albany Sunday School Union. 8—"Music from the Studio Day." Dr. George M. Wiley, assistant commissioner for elementary education, state of New York. 9—The Tambourine. 10—"The Shrew," Shakespeare, a condensed version in three acts arranged by W.C.Y. Players. 9:30—"The Violin Maker of Cremona," Jerome K. Jerome, presented by W.C.Y. Players. 10—"Footprints in the Dust," A. E. W. Mason, by pupils of A. E. Cornell. 11—Cornell, accompanist.

WEAF, New York City (850 Meters)  
6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music; Gene Ingraham's orchestra: "Sir Holophant's Story-teller; "The Boys: Trix; home entertainers; selections from "Rosemary" by John Drew, actor; Meyer Davis, orchestra.

WZL, New York City (845 Meters)  
6:45 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:15—"Musical Novelty orchestra." 10:30—Studio concert.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (840 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—"Concert by the Glen Club of the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home." 8—"Music from the Studio." 9:30—"Important news bulletins; official standard time announced at 9 o'clock.

WTWB, Atlanta, Ga. (829 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—"Commerce Hour," recital by Joseph Oswald, violinist. Seth Aberg, piano. 8—"Music from the Studio." 9:30—May Singers. 10—Singin' Green, Peter Rose and the four Jack Roses. 11—Edward Pfeiffer, piano. 11:15—Donald Flamm, musical critic.

WNYC, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"International Sunday school lesson." 7—Program by Albany Sunday School Union. 8—"Music from the Studio Day." Dr. George M. Wiley, assistant commissioner for elementary education, state of New York. 9—The Tambourine. 10—"The Shrew," Shakespeare, a condensed version in three acts arranged by W.C.Y. Players. 9:30—"The Violin Maker of Cremona," Jerome K. Jerome, presented by W.C.Y. Players. 10—"Footprints in the Dust," A. E. W. Mason, by pupils of A. E. Cornell. 11—Cornell, accompanist.

WZL, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Dinner music; Gene Ingraham's orchestra: "Sir Holophant's Story-teller; "The Boys: Trix; home entertainers; selections from "Rosemary" by John Drew, actor; Meyer Davis, orchestra.

WZL, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Olcott Hall and the McAlpin String Ensemble." 6:45—Ernest L. McClung, "The Advanced French." 7:30—Talk on Education Week. 7:45—Joint recital by Albert Remra, violinist, and Elsa Tammer, piano. 8—"Music from the Studio." 9:30—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10:30—May Singers. 11—Singin' Green, Peter Rose and the four Jack Roses. 11—Edward Pfeiffer, piano. 11:15—Donald Flamm, musical critic.

WYJD, Greenwich, N. Y. (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"International Sunday school lesson." 7—Program by Albany Sunday School Union. 8—"Music from the Studio Day." Dr. George M. Wiley, assistant commissioner for elementary education, state of New York. 9—The Tambourine. 10—"The Shrew," Shakespeare, a condensed version in three acts arranged by W.C.Y. Players. 9:30—"The Violin Maker of Cremona," Jerome K. Jerome, presented by W.C.Y. Players. 10—"Footprints in the Dust," A. E. W. Mason, by pupils of A. E. Cornell. 11—Cornell, accompanist.

WEAF, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Dinner music; Gene Ingraham's orchestra: "Sir Holophant's Story-teller; "The Boys: Trix; home entertainers; selections from "Rosemary" by John Drew, actor; Meyer Davis, orchestra.

WZL, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Olcott Hall and the McAlpin String Ensemble." 6:45—Ernest L. McClung, "The Advanced French." 7:30—Talk on Education Week. 7:45—Joint recital by Albert Remra, violinist, and Elsa Tammer, piano. 8—"Music from the Studio." 9:30—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10:30—May Singers. 11—Singin' Green, Peter Rose and the four Jack Roses. 11—Edward Pfeiffer, piano. 11:15—Donald Flamm, musical critic.

WYJD, Greenwich, N. Y. (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"International Sunday school lesson." 7—Program by Albany Sunday School Union. 8—"Music from the Studio Day." Dr. George M. Wiley, assistant commissioner for elementary education, state of New York. 9—The Tambourine. 10—"The Shrew," Shakespeare, a condensed version in three acts arranged by W.C.Y. Players. 9:30—"The Violin Maker of Cremona," Jerome K. Jerome, presented by W.C.Y. Players. 10—"Footprints in the Dust," A. E. W. Mason, by pupils of A. E. Cornell. 11—Cornell, accompanist.

WEAF, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Dinner music; Gene Ingraham's orchestra: "Sir Holophant's Story-teller; "The Boys: Trix; home entertainers; selections from "Rosemary" by John Drew, actor; Meyer Davis, orchestra.

WZL, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Olcott Hall and the McAlpin String Ensemble." 6:45—Ernest L. McClung, "The Advanced French." 7:30—Talk on Education Week. 7:45—Joint recital by Albert Remra, violinist, and Elsa Tammer, piano. 8—"Music from the Studio." 9:30—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10:30—May Singers. 11—Singin' Green, Peter Rose and the four Jack Roses. 11—Edward Pfeiffer, piano. 11:15—Donald Flamm, musical critic.

WYJD, Greenwich, N. Y. (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"International Sunday school lesson." 7—Program by Albany Sunday School Union. 8—"Music from the Studio Day." Dr. George M. Wiley, assistant commissioner for elementary education, state of New York. 9—The Tambourine. 10—"The Shrew," Shakespeare, a condensed version in three acts arranged by W.C.Y. Players. 9:30—"The Violin Maker of Cremona," Jerome K. Jerome, presented by W.C.Y. Players. 10—"Footprints in the Dust," A. E. W. Mason, by pupils of A. E. Cornell. 11—Cornell, accompanist.

WEAF, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Dinner music; Gene Ingraham's orchestra: "Sir Holophant's Story-teller; "The Boys: Trix; home entertainers; selections from "Rosemary" by John Drew, actor; Meyer Davis, orchestra.

WZL, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Olcott Hall and the McAlpin String Ensemble." 6:45—Ernest L. McClung, "The Advanced French." 7:30—Talk on Education Week. 7:45—Joint recital by Albert Remra, violinist, and Elsa Tammer, piano. 8—"Music from the Studio." 9:30—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10:30—May Singers. 11—Singin' Green, Peter Rose and the four Jack Roses. 11—Edward Pfeiffer, piano. 11:15—Donald Flamm, musical critic.

WYJD, Greenwich, N. Y. (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"International Sunday school lesson." 7—Program by Albany Sunday School Union. 8—"Music from the Studio Day." Dr. George M. Wiley, assistant commissioner for elementary education, state of New York. 9—The Tambourine. 10—"The Shrew," Shakespeare, a condensed version in three acts arranged by W.C.Y. Players. 9:30—"The Violin Maker of Cremona," Jerome K. Jerome, presented by W.C.Y. Players. 10—"Footprints in the Dust," A. E. W. Mason, by pupils of A. E. Cornell. 11—Cornell, accompanist.

WEAF, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Dinner music; Gene Ingraham's orchestra: "Sir Holophant's Story-teller; "The Boys: Trix; home entertainers; selections from "Rosemary" by John Drew, actor; Meyer Davis, orchestra.

WZL, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Olcott Hall and the McAlpin String Ensemble." 6:45—Ernest L. McClung, "The Advanced French." 7:30—Talk on Education Week. 7:45—Joint recital by Albert Remra, violinist, and Elsa Tammer, piano. 8—"Music from the Studio." 9:30—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10:30—May Singers. 11—Singin' Green, Peter Rose and the four Jack Roses. 11—Edward Pfeiffer, piano. 11:15—Donald Flamm, musical critic.

WYJD, Greenwich, N. Y. (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"International Sunday school lesson." 7—Program by Albany Sunday School Union. 8—"Music from the Studio Day." Dr. George M. Wiley, assistant commissioner for elementary education, state of New York. 9—The Tambourine. 10—"The Shrew," Shakespeare, a condensed version in three acts arranged by W.C.Y. Players. 9:30—"The Violin Maker of Cremona," Jerome K. Jerome, presented by W.C.Y. Players. 10—"Footprints in the Dust," A. E. W. Mason, by pupils of A. E. Cornell. 11—Cornell, accompanist.

WEAF, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Dinner music; Gene Ingraham's orchestra: "Sir Holophant's Story-teller; "The Boys: Trix; home entertainers; selections from "Rosemary" by John Drew, actor; Meyer Davis, orchestra.

WZL, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Olcott Hall and the McAlpin String Ensemble." 6:45—Ernest L. McClung, "The Advanced French." 7:30—Talk on Education Week. 7:45—Joint recital by Albert Remra, violinist, and Elsa Tammer, piano. 8—"Music from the Studio." 9:30—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10:30—May Singers. 11—Singin' Green, Peter Rose and the four Jack Roses. 11—Edward Pfeiffer, piano. 11:15—Donald Flamm, musical critic.

WYJD, Greenwich, N. Y. (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"International Sunday school lesson." 7—Program by Albany Sunday School Union. 8—"Music from the Studio Day." Dr. George M. Wiley, assistant commissioner for elementary education, state of New York. 9—The Tambourine. 10—"The Shrew," Shakespeare, a condensed version in three acts arranged by W.C.Y. Players. 9:30—"The Violin Maker of Cremona," Jerome K. Jerome, presented by W.C.Y. Players. 10—"Footprints in the Dust," A. E. W. Mason, by pupils of A. E. Cornell. 11—Cornell, accompanist.

WEAF, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Dinner music; Gene Ingraham's orchestra: "Sir Holophant's Story-teller; "The Boys: Trix; home entertainers; selections from "Rosemary" by John Drew, actor; Meyer Davis, orchestra.

WZL, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Olcott Hall and the McAlpin String Ensemble." 6:45—Ernest L. McClung, "The Advanced French." 7:30—Talk on Education Week. 7:45—Joint recital by Albert Remra, violinist, and Elsa Tammer, piano. 8—"Music from the Studio." 9:30—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10:30—May Singers. 11—Singin' Green, Peter Rose and the four Jack Roses. 11—Edward Pfeiffer, piano. 11:15—Donald Flamm, musical critic.

WYJD, Greenwich, N. Y. (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"International Sunday school lesson." 7—Program by Albany Sunday School Union. 8—"Music from the Studio Day." Dr. George M. Wiley, assistant commissioner for elementary education, state of New York. 9—The Tambourine. 10—"The Shrew," Shakespeare, a condensed version in three acts arranged by W.C.Y. Players. 9:30—"The Violin Maker of Cremona," Jerome K. Jerome, presented by W.C.Y. Players. 10—"Footprints in the Dust," A. E. W. Mason, by pupils of A. E. Cornell. 11—Cornell, accompanist.

WEAF, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Dinner music; Gene Ingraham's orchestra: "Sir Holophant's Story-teller; "The Boys: Trix; home entertainers; selections from "Rosemary" by John Drew, actor; Meyer Davis, orchestra.

WZL, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Olcott Hall and the McAlpin String Ensemble." 6:45—Ernest L. McClung, "The Advanced French." 7:30—Talk on Education Week. 7:45—Joint recital by Albert Remra, violinist, and Elsa Tammer, piano. 8—"Music from the Studio." 9:30—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10:30—May Singers. 11—Singin' Green, Peter Rose and the four Jack Roses. 11—Edward Pfeiffer, piano. 11:15—Donald Flamm, musical critic.

WYJD, Greenwich, N. Y. (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"International Sunday school lesson." 7—Program by Albany Sunday School Union. 8—"Music from the Studio Day." Dr. George M. Wiley, assistant commissioner for elementary education, state of New York. 9—The Tambourine. 10—"The Shrew," Shakespeare, a condensed version in three acts arranged by W.C.Y. Players. 9:30—"The Violin Maker of Cremona," Jerome K. Jerome, presented by W.C.Y. Players. 10—"Footprints in the Dust," A. E. W. Mason, by pupils of A. E. Cornell. 11—Cornell, accompanist.

WEAF, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Dinner music; Gene Ingraham's orchestra: "Sir Holophant's Story-teller; "The Boys: Trix; home entertainers; selections from "Rosemary" by John Drew, actor; Meyer Davis, orchestra.

WZL, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Olcott Hall and the McAlpin String Ensemble." 6:45—Ernest L. McClung, "The Advanced French." 7:30—Talk on Education Week. 7:45—Joint recital by Albert Remra, violinist, and Elsa Tammer, piano. 8—"Music from the Studio." 9:30—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10—"The Municipal Housewife," by Fred M. Zittel of the Broadway Association. 10:30—May Singers. 11—Singin' Green, Peter Rose and the four Jack Roses. 11—Edward Pfeiffer, piano. 11:15—Donald Flamm, musical critic.

WYJD, Greenwich, N. Y. (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"International Sunday school lesson." 7—Program by Albany Sunday School Union. 8—"Music from the Studio Day." Dr. George M. Wiley, assistant commissioner for elementary education, state of New York. 9—The Tambourine. 10—"The Shrew," Shakespeare, a condensed version in three acts arranged by W.C.Y. Players. 9:30—"The Violin Maker of Cremona," Jerome K. Jerome, presented by W.C.Y. Players. 10—"Footprints in the Dust," A. E. W. Mason, by pupils of A. E. Cornell. 11—Cornell, accompanist.

WEAF, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Dinner music; Gene Ingraham's orchestra: "Sir Holophant's Story-teller; "The Boys: Trix; home entertainers; selections from "Rosemary" by John Drew, actor; Meyer Davis, orchestra.

WZL, New York City (828 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—"Olcott Hall and the McAlpin String Ensemble." 6:45

## THE HOME FORUM

## The Eighteenth Century Lyric in Scotland

A COMPARISON of the space devoted to eighteenth century lyrics in two standard anthologies suggests some interesting reflections. In the "Oxford Book of English Verse" the number of pages covering the period, in a volume of over a thousand pages, is a trifle over a hundred; and in the "Edinburgh Book of Scottish Verse," the number of pages is over three hundred in a volume of about nine hundred pages. When we remember, also, that the section of the "Oxford Book" includes the editor's selection of Scottish lyrics, including, of course, the songs of Burns, the comparison becomes even more striking. Here also is Hogg's exquisite "Kilmenny," which alone occupies twelve pages, and of the remainder considerable space is given to the supreme eighteenth century English lyric, Blake, whose work was generally unrecognized in his own day, and only recently dates from the time of the pre-Raphaelites, after 1850. Certainly, neither Blake nor Burns can be considered representative song-writers of eighteenth century England, nor can the romantic Chatterton or the religious Smart, Wesley, or Watts.

The fact is that the editor of the "Oxford Book" was hard put to find any eighteenth century songs that deserved a place in his anthology. A few trifles of Prior, a hymn by Addison, an elegy and a hymn by Pope, and three songs by Akenside, are about all he has to offer beyond the poems named above and the usual odes and elegies of Gray and Collins. The result is that a reader who was not conversant with the kind of verse chiefly written in the eighteenth century England might gain from this and other anthologies a mistaken impression: for the fact is of course, that that period was not a period at all and that its lack of essential poetry is indicated by its poverty in good lyrics.

Among the poems of the period named, that are inevitably included in every anthology is the "Sally in Our Alley" of Henry Carey. Of it, Palgrave says:

"A little masterpiece in a very difficult style. Catullus himself could hardly have bettered it. In grace, tenderness, simplicity and humor it is worthy of the Ancients; and even more so from the completeness and unity of the picture presented."

Some critics may consider such praise extravagant, but that is neither here nor there; the praise is all the more interesting because it could be applied to hardly another lyric written between 1700 and 1750, in English; while it could be applied to many written in Scottish. Indeed, Professor W. MacNeil Dixon, trying to characterize the Scottish lyrics of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, uses adjectives oddly like those used by Palgrave of "Sally in Our Alley."

"The vernacular poetry of Scot-

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily  
Newspaper

Published daily—except Sundays and holidays. The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, one year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ARBOTT, Editor  
Communications regarding this con-

cerned newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired, a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the right of publication of all telegrams and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

Communications of special dispatches herein are reserved to the Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly, from any news stand, should apply to the editor to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remaining copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic Foreign 14 pages . . . . . 4 cents 2 cents 16 pages . . . . . 6 cents 3 cents 18 pages . . . . . 8 cents 5 cents 22 pages . . . . . 10 cents 7 cents Remaining to Canada . . . . . 10 cents 1 cent for each 5 or 10 cent fraction.

NEWS OFFICES  
European: 2 Adelphi Terrace, London; 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.; 575 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western: Room 145, 232 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago; Room 200, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.

Southern: Room 625 Market Street, Atlanta; Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 106-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York . . . . . 2 Madison Ave., Philadelphia . . . . . 82 Fox Bldg., Cleveland . . . . . 1652 Union Trust Bldg., Detroit . . . . . 1455 Book Bldg., Kansas City . . . . . 701 Commerce Bldg., San Francisco . . . . . 525 Market Street, Seattle . . . . . 621 Van Ness Bldg., Portland, Ore. . . . . 1025 N. W. Bank Bldg., London . . . . . 2 Adelphi Terrace, Paris . . . . . 56 Faubourg St. Honoré, Florence . . . . . 11 Via Magenta

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

Published by  
THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publisher of  
The Christian Science Journal  
Christian Science Sentinel  
Herald of the Christian Sciences  
The Christian Science Monitor  
Christian Science Quarterly

Arthur McDowell, in "Ruminations,"

says he, "is not, perhaps, often noble, it is not often greatly distinguished; it is often simple, sweet, tender, touching, humorous—these, and words like these, best describe its prevailing qualities."

It is the essential homeliness and honesty of "Sally in Our Alley" that make it unique in its place and time, and that also result from being representative. If we compare with Gay's almost equally popular "Blow, Blow, Susan," written only a year or two later, the difference between the artificial and the natural in song is at once obvious. Gay's lyric is still liked because its very artificial impresses us as quaint and because, owing to the old air, it has the charm of Dresden china or a Watteau fan; and in its own day it was admired because it treats what was considered a "low" subject with "delicacy," for a sailor saying farewell to his betrothed was considered a low subject in the eighteenth century. Gay therefore represents Susan as addressing the sailors in the words:

"Tell me, ye joyful sailors, tell me true,  
If my sweet William sails among the crew;

and sweet William a little later declares that:

"Change ye list, ye winds; my heart shall be  
The faithful compass that still points to thee."

How different from the verisimilitude of Carey:

"Her father he makes cabbage-nets,  
And through the streets does cry 'em; &  
Her mother she sells laces long  
Such as please to buy 'em.'

It was precisely in this homely verity that Scotch song was strong during the period when English song was weak. And, oddly enough, a Scotch poet almost always lost his natural style when he wrote in English instead of Scots. Every one knows how artificial and even affected the manner of Burns became the moment he essayed English, and the poetic style of Anglicized Scots, like Smollett, Campbell, and Thomson, is in general indistinguishable from that of other English poets of their time. It is generally assumed that the reason for the difference is that English poetry was written by the educated and sophisticated, while Scottish poetry was written by such persons as Lord Grizel Balhousie, Lady Nairne, Lord Nevers, and various clergymen, schoolmasters, and men of letters.

"After he was doctor of divinity, sang ballads at the Crosses at Abingdon. On market-day he and some of his comrades were at the tavern by the Crosses (which, by the way, was then the finest in England); I remember it when I was a freshman. It was admirable curious Gothic architecture, and fine figures of the saints and of the twelve apostles, and the like. The Jolly Doctor put on his gown, and puts on the ballad-singer's leather jacket, and being a handsome man, and a rare full voice, he presently vend'd a great many to folk . . . . ."

Whatever happened we should have the Bishop's verses; but had it not been for John Aubrey, we should know little of his spoken jests, some of which are very modern in spirit. Here is Aubrey:

"After he was doctor of divinity, sang ballads at the Crosses at Abingdon. On market-day he and some of his comrades were at the tavern by the Crosses (which, by the way, was then the finest in England); I remember it when I was a freshman. It was admirable curious Gothic architecture, and fine figures of the saints and of the twelve apostles, and the like. The Jolly Doctor put on his gown, and puts on the ballad-singer's leather jacket, and being a handsome man, and a rare full voice, he presently vend'd a great many to folk . . . . ."

The reputation of James Hogg, a shepherd, and Burns, a ploughman, has led many to generalize that Scottish poetry was always poor poetry, and that it was not until the time of Robert Burns that the people and the land were at last represented by such a poet as Lord Grizel Balhousie, Lady Nairne, Lord Nevers, and various clergymen, schoolmasters, and men of letters.

"After he was doctor of divinity, sang ballads at the Crosses at Abingdon. On market-day he and some of his comrades were at the tavern by the Crosses (which, by the way, was then the finest in England); I remember it when I was a freshman. It was admirable curious Gothic architecture, and fine figures of the saints and of the twelve apostles, and the like. The Jolly Doctor put on his gown, and puts on the ballad-singer's leather jacket, and being a handsome man, and a rare full voice, he presently vend'd a great many to folk . . . . ."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

His conversation was extreme-pleasant. Dr. Stubbs was one of his cronies. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob Lane in wet weather ("is an extraordinary deep-dirty lane"), the "coach" fell, and Corbet said that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbs." Sydney Lucas, in "Over Beemerion,"

says he might have said that—E. V. Lucas, in "Over Beemerion."

## Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

## On Using Fish Instead of Meat

SOME epicure has stated that there are more than 500 ways to prepare fish. One who lives inland is apt to question the truth of the statement until she realizes that fish is the principal food for thousands of families who live near the water. The force of circumstances has compelled those home-makers to devise many ways of serving this food, so it will always be tempting to their households. And now, because of the development in the canning industry and in refrigeration, the woman farthest inland may regale her family with the same delicious dishes.

## Shrimp Savory

Melt in a saucepan a tablespoonful of butter and add a slice of onion, chopped fine; one cupful of boiled rice and the same amount of cream. Wash thoroughly a can of shrimp and shred them fine. Add the shrimp to the mixture, then one-half of a cupful of tomato catsup and salt and pepper to taste. Serve on slices of toast that have been dipped on one side in boiling salted water, then generously spread with butter.

**Planned Haddock Casserole.**  
Cover the fish with cold water, bring it slowly to a boil and simmer until tender. Remove the fish, drain and separate into strips about four inches long, rejecting all skin and bones. Have ready three onions and the equivalent bulk in celery knobs, all sliced; six small potatoes, a cupful of tomato sauce, a pint of stock and three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. Fill the casserole with alternate layers of fish and vegetables. Scald the stock, add the tomato and haddock with the cornstarch, moistened with a little tomato juice. Turn this sauce over the contents of the casserole so the liquid will come to the level of the top layer but not above it. Cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake until the top is delicately browned and the dish is thoroughly heated.

## Tuna Fish Soufflé

This must be served straight from the oven or it is likely to fall. To 1/2 cupfuls of thick white sauce, add the yolk of an egg, 1/2 of a cupful of grated cheese, 1/2 of a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, 1 teaspoonful of lemon juice, a can of tuna fish flaked, and beat them well together. Lastly, fold in the white of the egg beaten stiff. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake in a quick oven until it is firm. If preferred, leave out the parsley and stew it over the soufflé at serving time. The soufflé may be baked in individual baking dishes.

## Creamed Crab Meat

This may be served on toast, in potato shells or in potato patties formed or hot mashed potato tubes up with a spoonful of pastry tube to form nests, braised over with melted butter and browned slightly in a hot oven.

For the creamed crab, melt 1 tablespoonful of butter and blend well with it 3 tablespoonfuls of flour. Pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, 1/2 cupfuls of milk. Bring to a boil and add 1/2 cupful of crab meat, and 1 canmed pimento, drained and cut into long, thin strips. Have ready 3/4 of a pound of mushroom cap, peeled and cut into thin slices. Sauté these in butter until they are tender and add to the creamed crab meat. Serve hot.

## Baked Fish With Tomato Sauce

Cod or halibut is especially good baked according to this recipe: Into a saucepan put a tablespoonful of butter, and the same amount of chopped onion. Brown the onion slightly, then add a tablespoonful of flour and cook, stirring constantly. Turn in a pint of tomatoes, half a bay leaf and 1/2 teaspoonful of salt. Cook slowly for 10 minutes. Arrange thick slices of halibut in a buttered baking dish or a casserole and strain the sauce over them. Bake until the fish is very tender and serve from the dish.

## Oyster Stew

A pint of small oysters will go a long way in this nourishing soup. Pour a pint of water over a slice of onion and 4 cupfuls of celery leaves and coarse outer stalks. Cook until the celery is tender, strain, add enough water to the liquid to make it a pint again, and add 1/2 of a cupful of cooked spaghetti and 1/2 cupful of milk. Have ready a pint of small oysters, cleaned and a cupful of cooked diced celery. Put the celery into the soup, bring to a boil, add 2 1/2 tablespoonfuls of butter, then turn in the oysters and keep the liquid just below the boiling point until the edges of the oysters begin to curl. Season to taste with salt and pepper and serve immediately with croutons.

## Epicure's Sauce

They may be served with or without this sauce: Mix together one

## IMPORTED LINEN HANKIECHIES

Mail-Order Approval  
For the latest and most up-to-date  
assortment of Ladies' Bedding, Linens, Furniture, Pictures,  
Rooms, Motor Linen, Cafeterias, etc.—over  
\$1 Ways to Make Money. Write for free  
booklet, "Cooking for Profit," it's FREE.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS  
501 E. 125th Street, Chicago  
No. 1/2, E. 125th Street, Chicago

\$1.00  
SEND NO MONEY—Postage Paid—Approval  
FRANK M. JACOBS, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Delphiniums

The Flower of the Hour  
Remember in your Christmas giving your flower-loving friends. Give them a gift of flowers, a bouquet, a basket, a bunch of carnations, Mixed seed, Wreathman strain, one dollar a package of over one hundred seeds.

## WINGS DELPHINIUM GARDEN

466 Tenth Street, Portland, Ore.

## Ask Your Dealer for

## MARTIN'S CANDY

If he cannot supply you, send us his name and address and \$1.00, for which we will send you a prepaid one pound box of Martin's delicious assorted chocolates.

F. A. MARTIN  
Sandusky, Ohio

tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of prepared horseradish, one teaspoonful of prepared mustard, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. Beat this into one-half of a cupful of whipped cream seasoned with three tablespoonfuls of mayonnaise dressing.

## Fish Cutlets

For fish cutlets, chop fine enough onion to make one-half of a tablespoonful, and red or green pepper enough to make two tablespoonfuls. Cook in three tablespoonfuls of but-

ter for five minutes, taking care not to burn. Add one-third of a cupful of flour, blend well, then pour on gradually while stirring constantly, one-half of a cupful each of milk and cream. When this comes to a boil, add 1/4 cupfuls of fried cold cooked haddock or halibut, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of salt and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper or paprika. Spread on a plate and leave to cool.

When the mixture is cold, shape it into cutlets, dip in soft sifted bread crumbs, then into white of egg

diluted with a tablespoonful of water, then in crumbs again. At service time, fry in hot fat, or the cutlets may be baked in a hot oven.

## Fish in Newburgh

Imitation "höster" à la Newburgh may be made from any fishy fish. Put into a double boiler one cupful of fried fish and heat it over boiling water. Mix together one egg-yolk and a teaspoonful of cornstarch, stir in gradually a cupful of milk, pour over the fish and stir and cook until the sauce is as thick as molasses. Season with a dash of ground nutmeg, salt and pepper to taste and butter the size of a walnut, cut into small pieces, at the last. Serve on squares of toast on a hot platter.

## Coddled Fish

Those who cannot eat fried codfish balls will enjoy this codfish pie. Cook over night a pound of the fish. In the morning, drain off the water. Take the fish with a fork and pour over it boiling water. When the water is cold, drain it off and chop the meat. Add an equal quantity of hot mashed potato, a quarter of a cupful of hot milk, two well-beaten eggs and a teaspoonful of minced onion. Mix thoroughly, beat lightly in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with soft sifted bread crumbs and, 45 minutes before serving time, bake until the crumbs are delicately browned and the pie baked through.

## Baked Crab Meat

Delicious dishes may be made with crab meat, either canned or prepared at home. Take the meat from six nice boiled crabs. Put two level tablespoonfuls of butter into a saucepan, add a small onion, chopped, and stir until the onion is soft, but not browned. Add one red sweet pepper and a small hot pepper, also chopped, and cook for two minutes without browning. Have ready two hard-boiled eggs and one-half of a cupful of dried sifted bread crumbs. Season the crab meat with salt to taste, add the eggs, chopped, the onion and pepper, bread crumbs and crab shells. Mix thoroughly and fill the six shells, or, if canned meat has been used instead, six buttered individual baking dishes. Do not make the shells too full, however, as the mixture has to be packed down. Place in the oven to become thoroughly heated through and serve immediately.

## Salmon Wiggles

Make a white sauce of four tablespoonfuls of butter, three tablespoonfuls of flour and 1 1/2 cupfuls of milk. Bring to a boil and add a can of salmon, flaked, and a cupful of cold cooked peas. Bring to a boil again, season to taste with salt and pepper or paprika and serve on toast.

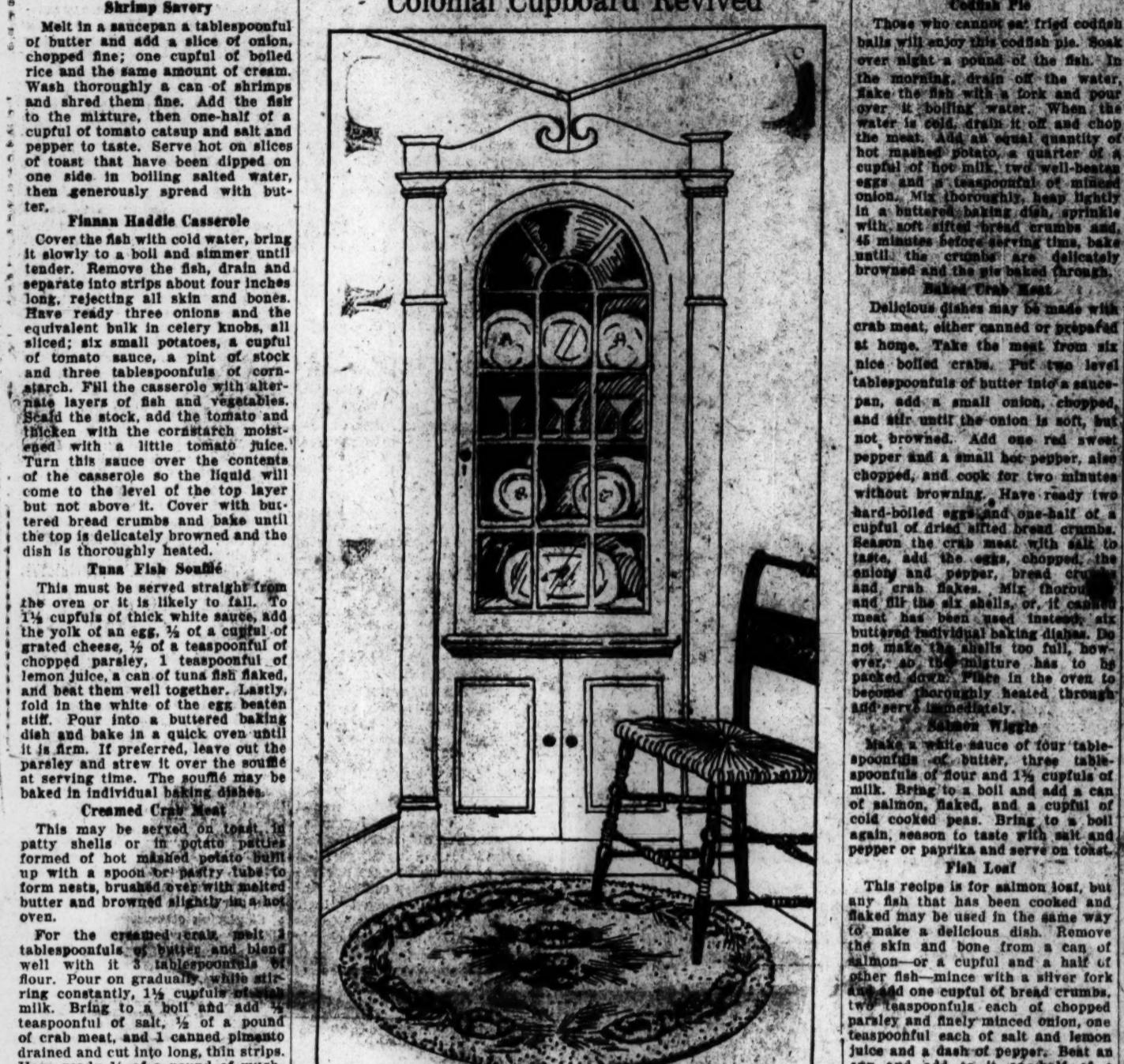
## Fish Loaf

This recipe is for salmon loaf, but any fish that has been cooked and baked may be used in the same way to make a delicious dish. Remove the skin and bone from a can of salmon or a cupful and a half of other fish—mince with a silver fork, add one cupful of bread crumbs, two hard-boiled eggs, each of chopped parsley and finely minced onion, one teaspoonful each of salt and lemon juice and a dash of pepper. Beat an egg and add to it one-half of a cupful of milk or water, then stir into the salmon mixture. Turn into a well-buttered bread pan and bake slowly for 25 minutes. Turn out on a hot platter and serve with it either a plain white sauce or an egg sauce made by adding to white sauce a chopped hard-boiled egg and the juice of one-half lemon.

Take remains of a cooked marrow, salt, pepper, one egg, some bread crumbs, and frying fat. The marrow should be firm, but not pulpy. Cut it into slices, sprinkle these with salt and pepper, brush them over with beaten egg, dip in bread on soft paper and serve on a paper doily on a hot dish. Garnish with fried parsley.

Ornamentals need no little washing and are subject to little wear and tear that they can easily be mended in the simplest way with cement. Household linings that require constant washing are rarely satisfactory when mended, though in the case of a rapsion that completes a set, it is occasionally possible to put it together again if the pieces are first washed and afterward cemented to keep the joint water-tight. But this is outside the sphere of the ordinary amateur, and though fascinating work, it is perhaps wiser to let the article away.

There are in the market an infinite variety of ready-made garments from which to choose, the majority of which are accompanied by explicit directions. Save pieces, such as cabinet specimens, need special treatment. Here, where the cracks require to be absolutely unobtrusive a neat connection can be made by



Corner Cupboard is Like a Smiling Kiddie. It Gives Grace and Cheerfulness to Any Room Which Has the American or Dutch Feeling or Which Has Adopted Peasant Pottery and Embroideries for Decoration.

**T**HE corner cupboard is having an enthusiastic revival in the modern home. In colonial days it graced both dining-room and bedroom, holding rare old china; pewter or bric-a-brac. Today it is found to be not only an architecturally effective method of treating one or two corners of the dining-room, relieving it from the monotony of right angles, but is useful as a conservator of space. These corner cupboards are especially effective in small apartments where there is no dining-room, for the few pieces of china and glass that the apartment dweller needs are as a rule, extremely ornamental and are used to work out the color scheme of the apartment to a much greater extent than are the dinner services in more spacious homes.

One of these corner cupboards will do the 40-piece set, which is today more often than the full 100-piece set, and enough glassware, pewter and silver to accommodate the small family.

Previously decorated these corner cupboards in the living-room, fitted

## Trade Flexostem

Everlasting Flowers in their natural beauty on long, unbreakable stems. 26 flowers, assorted colors, with few ornamental grasses, for \$1.00 postpaid. Special rates in quantities.

## THE ECHLIER FLORAL COMPANY

315 Wooster Rd., Rocky River, Ohio

## Fancy Fruit Cake

Supreme Silk Guaranteed Hosiery (By the Box only). Buy Your Hosiery By the Box and Save Money.

There are two GOOD REASONS why you can buy more than one pair of HOSIERY in one box. First, you can buy more than one pair of the same color, yet are continually throwing away ONE pair, and getting another. Second, each pair you have bought to match it.

Buy a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

Order a Box of HOSIERY and you will be sure to get a good pair.

## Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

## Odd Jobs in the House

THESE are certain occasional tasks in every house which do not come into the ordinary routine of work, and a wet day affords an excellent opportunity for accomplishing them. If neglected, these items will in time become a source of trouble and expense.

One of the most important of the "odd jobs" is a thorough inspection of the household drains and pipes. Lack of due care and proper and frequent flushing results in stoppages and leakages. Every drain should be thoroughly flushed with strong hot soda water, and then a suction sink-cleaner applied to remove any possible impediment. If there appears to be a stoppage in the pipe, a second application of strong soda water should be given. An examination of the pipes leading from sink or lavatory basin will show a distinct bend in the pipe underneath the basin. Very often a stoppage occurs at this point, and for this reason a screw is provided at the bend. This can be removed with a suitable tool and any obstruction taken away.

## Lighting Fixtures

Most necessary, too, is an inspection of gas mantles and electric light bulbs. Faulty mantles or worn-out bulbs are very wasteful, as they are consuming lighting power without giving corresponding service. New mantles and fresh bulbs, therefore, should be fixed at regular intervals, in order to keep lighting bills as low as possible.

## Leaking Faucets

If faucets are dripping, a new washer is often necessary. If the water wells up the center of the faucet and then overflows, the stuffing-box requires repacking. Either of these jobs can be undertaken by the housewife herself if she has once been shown how to do them, and many plumbers' bills will be saved by her becoming expert at these odd jobs.

To repair a faucet, first the nut is to be unscrewed, the fixed part of the handle. This can be done with a cycle spanner. Before beginning operations, it is necessary to turn off the water supply and to open the tap itself to the fullest possible extent. When the nut has been removed, the tap and its center rod will come out of the portion carrying the nozzle and pipe.

If the packing is faulty, the cap with a milled edge should be unscrewed, the worker noting carefully how the parts fit together, so that they may be replaced correctly. The space around the spindle should first be wound with strands of hemp or raveled twine, previously thoroughly fat or drawn around a candle. The spindle should then be returned and the handle tightened up.

If the faucet needs replacing, the loose portion of the faucet should be turned up and the small nut at the base unscrewed. The faulty washer can then be removed and a fresh one put into place. Washers of various sizes made of rubber can be bought for a few cents and serviceable ones can be homemade from supple leather.

## Oil Can in Hand

A round with the oil can is well worth while on a wet day. Bolts, locks, and hinges will work better and last longer for the occasional application of a little light machine oil. Likewise the sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, carpet-sweeper, and typewriter will be grateful for a touch of oil in the right parts.

Many minor repairs can be undertaken on wet days, and in most cases a stitch in time will prove a real economy. It is a good plan to visit each room in turn, and after a detailed examination to make a note of anything out of order, such as a faulty blind spring, a missing bed castor, a tear in the wallpaper, a chair to be recaned, chino to be mended, and so on. Anything that needs repair should be attended to at the earliest opportunity.

Small upholstery repairs can easily be undertaken with the aid of a simple toolbox. When the seat of a chair sinks and sags, it is often because the crossed bars of webbing underneath have given way. If the chair is turned upside-down, fresh webbing can be fastened into place, but care should be taken to stretch each piece taut. If the castors have become loose, the first step is to unscrew the screws and remove the castor. The holes made by the screws should be filled up with small

## GIFTS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Name and School or Name and Address (No over 25 letters) STAMPED IN GOLD. Price 25¢. Postpaid. 2 pencils, all one name, 25¢ per set. 6 pencils, all one name, 75¢ per set. Mail in airmail envelope. All sets in assortments and packed in fancy boxes.

ARTISTS' PENCL CO. 150 W. Larned St., Detroit, Mich.

## HAIR NETS

24 for \$1.00 (postpaid)

Fine Quality Human Hair. For Bobbed or Long Hair, short, Fully Guaranteed. Large or small size Cap or Fringe—Single or Double. White or Gray Net \$1.00 a Dozen

We sincerely appreciate your generous response

SEVERN & COMPANY, Kesserville, N. Y.

## Extra Fancy Hand Selected

## Oregon Franquette

## Walnuts

5-pound Gunny Sacks, \$2.25 at store

10-pound Gunny Sacks, \$4.25 at store

Mail Orders Filled

## SEALY DRESSER CO.

"Good Things Eat."

199 Third St., PORTLAND, ORE.

Broadway 4881

## Make Your Own Candies at Home

Delicious chocolates, Bon Bons, rich creamy caramels, dainty candies, olive Puffins, delicate candies and Orange and Grapefruit Peels, and other choice candies. Perfect for good candies. No greater or more acceptable gift than these candies . . . sell like Hot Cakes

For information address

The Mary Willis Freeman

School of Modern Candy Making

40 Tiffany Boulevard, Newark, N. J., U. S. A.

## 200 Sheets \$1.00

100 Envelopes \$1.00

POST PAID

High grade, clear white paper, smooth writing surface. 21-inches by 28-inches, 12-inches by 18-inches, 12-inches by 22-inches, 12-inches by 24-inches, 12-inches by 26-inches, 12-inches by 28-inches, 12-inches by 30-inches, 12-inches by 32-inches, 12-inches by 34-inches, 12-inches by 36-inches, 12-inches by 38-inches, 12-inches by 40-inches, 12-inches by 42-inches, 12-inches by 44-inches, 12-inches by 46-inches, 12-inches by 48-inches, 12-inches by 50-inches, 12-inches by 52-inches, 12-inches by 54-inches, 12-inches by 56-inches, 12-inches by 58-inches, 12-inches by 60-inches, 12-inches by 62-inches, 12-inches by 64-inches, 12-inches by 66-inches, 12-inches by 68-inches, 12-inches by 70-inches, 12-inches by 72-inches, 12-inches by 74-inches, 12-inches by 76-inches, 12-inches by 78-inches, 12-inches by 80-inches, 12-inches by 82-inches, 12-inches by 84-inches, 12-inches by 86-inches, 12-inches by 88-inches, 12-inches by 90-inches, 12-inches by 92-inches, 12-inches by 94-inches, 12-inches by 96-inches, 12-inches by 98-inches, 12-inches by 100-inches, 12-inches by 102-inches, 12-inches by 104-inches, 12-inches by 106-inches, 12-inches by 108-inches, 12-inches by 110-inches, 12-inches by 112-inches, 12-inches by 114-inches, 12-inches by 116-inches, 12-inches by 118-inches, 12-inches by 120-inches, 12-inches by 122-inches, 12-inches by 124-inches, 12-inches by 126-inches, 12-inches by 128-inches, 12-inches by 130-inches, 12-inches by 132-inches, 12-inches by 134-inches, 12-inches by 136-inches, 12-inches by 138-inches, 12-inches by 140-inches, 12-inches by 142-inches, 12-inches by 144-inches, 12-inches by 146-inches, 12-inches by 148-inches, 12-inches by 150-inches, 12-inches by 152-inches, 12-inches by 154-inches, 12-inches by 156-inches, 12-inches by 158-inches, 12-inches by 160-inches, 12-inches by 162-inches, 12-inches by 164-inches, 12-inches by 166-inches, 12-inches by 168-inches, 12-inches by 170-inches, 12-inches by 172-inches, 12-inches by 174-inches, 12-inches by 176-inches, 12-inches by 178-inches, 12-inches by 180-inches, 12-inches by 182-inches, 12-inches by 184-inches, 12-inches by 186-inches, 12-inches by 188-inches, 12-inches by 190-inches, 12-inches by 192-inches, 12-inches by 194-inches, 12-inches by 196-inches, 12-inches by 198-inches, 12-inches by 200-inches, 12-inches by 202-inches, 12-inches by 204-inches, 12-inches by 206-inches, 12-inches by 208-inches, 12-inches by 210-inches, 12-inches by 212-inches, 12-inches by 214-inches, 12-inches by 216-inches, 12-inches by 218-inches, 12-inches by 220-inches, 12-inches by 222-inches, 12-inches by 224-inches, 12-inches by 226-inches, 12-inches by 228-inches, 12-inches by 230-inches, 12-inches by 232-inches, 12-inches by 234-inches, 12-inches by 236-inches, 12-inches by 238-inches, 12-inches by 240-inches, 12-inches by 242-inches, 12-inches by 244-inches, 12-inches by 246-inches, 12-inches by 248-inches, 12-inches by 250-inches, 12-inches by 252-inches, 12-inches by 254-inches, 12-inches by 256-inches, 12-inches by 258-inches, 12-inches by 260-inches, 12-inches by 262-inches, 12-inches by 264-inches, 12-inches by 266-inches, 12-inches by 268-inches, 12-inches by 270-inches, 12-inches by 272-inches, 12-inches by 274-inches, 12-inches by 276-inches, 12-inches by 278-inches, 12-inches by 280-inches, 12-inches by 282-inches, 12-inches by 284-inches, 12-inches by 286-inches, 12-inches by 288-inches, 12-inches by 290-inches, 12-inches by 292-inches, 12-inches by 294-inches, 12-inches by 296-inches, 12-inches by 298-inches, 12-inches by 300-inches, 12-inches by 302-inches, 12-inches by 304-inches, 12-inches by 306-inches, 12-inches by 308-inches, 12-inches by 310-inches, 12-inches by 312-inches, 12-inches by 314-inches, 12-inches by 316-inches, 12-inches by 318-inches, 12-inches by 320-inches, 12-inches by 322-inches, 12-inches by 324-inches, 12-inches by 326-inches, 12-inches by 328-inches, 12-inches by 330-inches, 12-inches by 332-inches, 12-inches by 334-inches, 12-inches by 336-inches, 12-inches by 338-inches, 12-inches by 340-inches, 12-inches by 342-inches, 12-inches by 344-inches, 12-inches by 346-inches, 12-inches by 348-inches, 12-inches by 350-inches, 12-inches by 352-inches, 12-inches by 354-inches, 12-inches by 356-inches, 12-inches by 358-inches, 12-inches by 360-inches, 12-inches by 362-inches, 12-inches by 364-inches, 12-inches by 366-inches, 12-inches by 368-inches, 12-inches by 370-inches, 12-inches by 372-inches, 12-inches by 374-inches, 12-inches by 376-inches, 12-inches by 378-inches, 12-inches by 380-inches, 12-inches by 382-inches, 12-inches by 384-inches, 12-inches by 386-inches, 12-inches by 388-inches, 12-inches by 390-inches, 12-inches by 392-inches, 12-inches by 394-inches, 12-inches by 396-inches, 12-inches by 398-inches, 12-inches by 400-inches, 12-inches by 402-inches, 12-inches by 404-inches, 12-inches by 406-inches, 12-inches by 408-inches, 12-inches by 410-inches, 12-inches by 412-inches, 12-inches by 414-inches, 12-inches by 416-inches, 12-inches by 418-inches, 12-inches by 420-inches, 12-inches by 422-inches, 12-inches by 424-inches, 12-inches by 426-inches, 12-inches by 428-inches, 12-inches by 430-inches, 12-inches by 432-inches, 12-inches by 434-inches, 12-inches by 436-inches, 12-inches by 438-inches, 12-inches by 440-inches, 12-inches by 442-inches, 12-inches by 444-inches, 12-inches by 446-inches, 12-inches by 448-inches, 12-inches by 450-inches, 12-inches by 452-inches, 12-inches by 454-inches, 12-inches by 456-inches, 12-inches by 458-inches, 12-inches by 460-inches, 12-inches by 462-inches, 12-inches by 464-inches, 12-inches by 466-inches, 12-inches by 468-inches, 12-inches by 470-inches, 12-inches by 472-inches, 12-inches by 474-inches, 12-inches by 476-inches, 12-inches by 478-inches, 12-inches by 480-inches, 12-inches by 482-inches, 12-inches by 484-inches, 12-inches by 486-inches, 12-inches by 488-inches, 12-inches by 490-inches, 12-inches by 492-inches, 12-inches by 494-inches, 12-inches by 496-inches, 12-inches by 498-inches, 12-inches by 500-inches, 12-inches by 502-inches, 12-inches by 504-inches, 12-inches by 506-inches, 12-inches by 508-inches, 12-inches by 510-inches, 12-inches by 512-inches, 12-inches by 514-inches, 12-inches by 516-inches, 12-inches by 518-inches, 12-inches by 520-inches, 12-inches by 522-inches, 12-inches by 524-inches, 12-inches by 526-inches, 12-inches by 528-inches, 12-inches by 530-inches, 12-inches by 532-inches, 12-inches by 534-inches, 12-inches by 536-inches, 12-inches by 538-inches, 12-inches by 540-inches, 12-inches by 542-inches, 12-inches by 544-inches, 12-inches by 546-inches, 12-inches by 548-inches, 12-inches by 550-inches, 12-inches by 552-inches, 12-inches by 554-inches, 12-inches by 556-inches, 12-inches by 558-inches, 12-inches by 560-inches, 12-inches by 562-inches, 12-inches by 564-inches, 12-inches by 566-inches, 12-inches by 568-inches, 12-inches by 570-inches, 12-inches by 572-inches, 12-inches by 574-inches, 12-inches by 576-inches, 12-inches by 578-inches, 12-inches by 580-inches, 12-inches by 582-inches, 12-inches by 584-inches, 12-inches by 586-inches, 12-inches by 588-inches, 12-inches by 590-inches, 12-inches by 592-inches, 12-inches by 594-inches, 12-inches by 596-inches, 12-inches by 598-inches, 12-inches by 600-inches, 12-inches by 602-inches, 12-inches by 604-inches, 12-inches by 606-inches, 12-inches by 608-inches, 12-inches by 610-inches, 12-inches by 612-inches, 12-inches by 614-inches, 12-inches by 616-inches, 12-inches by 618-inches, 12-inches by 620-inches, 12-inches by 622-inches, 12-inches by 624-inches, 12-inches by 626-inches, 12-inches by 628-inches, 12-inches by 630-inches, 12-inches by 632-inches, 12-inches by 634-inches, 12-inches by 636-inches, 12-inches by 638-inches, 12-inches by 640-inches, 12-inches by 642-inches, 12-inches by 644-inches, 12-inches by 646-inches, 12-inches by 648-inches, 12-inches by 650-inches, 12-inches by 652-inches, 12-inches by 654-inches, 12-inches by 656-inches, 12-inches by 658-inches, 12-inches by 660-inches, 12-inches by 662-inches, 12-inches by 664-inches, 12-inches by 666-inches, 12-inches by 668-inches, 12-inches by 670-inches, 12-inches by 672-inches, 12-inches by 674-inches, 12-inches by 676-inches, 12-inches by 678-inches, 12-inches by 680-inches, 12-inches by 682-inches, 12-inches by 684-inches, 12-inches by 686-inches, 12-inches by 688-inches, 12-inches by 690-inches, 12-inches by 692-inches, 12-inches by 694-inches, 12-inches by 696-inches, 12-inches by 698-inches, 12-inches by 700-inches, 12-inches by 702-inches, 12-inches by 704-inches, 12-inches by 706-inches, 12-inches by 708-inches, 12-inches by 710-inches, 12-inches by 712-inches, 12-inches by 714-inches, 12-inches by 716-inches, 12-inches by 718-inches, 12-inches by 720-inches, 12-inches by 722-inches, 12-inches by 724-inches, 12-inches by 726-inches, 12-inches by 728-inches, 12-inches by 730-inches, 12-inches by 732-inches, 12-inches by 734-inches, 12-inches by 736-inches, 12-inches by 738-inches, 12-inches by 740-inches, 12-inches by 742-inches, 12-inches by 744-inches, 12-inches by 746-inches, 12-inches by 748-inches, 12-inches by 750-inches, 12-inches by 752-inches, 12-inches by 754-inches, 12-inches by 756-inches, 12-inches by 758-inches, 12-inches by 760-inches, 12-inches by 762-inches, 12-inches by 764-inches, 12-inches by 766-inches, 12-inches by 768-inches, 12-inches by 770-inches, 12-inches by 772-inches, 12-inches by 774-inches, 12-inches by 776-inches, 12-inches by 778-inches, 12-inches by 780-inches, 12-inches by 782-inches, 12-inches by 784-inches, 12-inches by 786-inches, 12-inches by 788-inches, 12-inches by 790-inches, 12-inches by 792-inches, 12-inches by 794-inches, 12-inches by 796-inches, 12-inches by 798-inches, 12-inches by 800-inches, 12-inches by 802-inches, 12-inches by 804-inches, 12-inches by 806-in

# Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

## Two Choral Symphonies

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Nov. 6  
FROM a review in memory of the London concerts of the last week the quality of efficiency emerges under several aspects. First as to program planning. The Royal Philharmonic Society opened their one hundred and fourteenth season with a notable concert in Queen's Hall on Oct. 29. The program was designed with architectural strength and evening.

The evening was devoted to Holst's new Choral Symphony, and to Beethoven's Choral Symphony which never will be old. The Beethoven performance marked the fact that this symphony was first produced in England by the Philharmonic Society 100 years ago while the Holst Symphony, which caused such a stir on its first performance at the Leeds Festival on Oct. 7, now made fresh history for the Philharmonic. The Leeds Festival Chorus had been brought to London for the occasion. Albert Coates was engaged to conduct. Dorothy Silk, Michael Brunnell, Walter Widdop and Robert Radford were the soloists and the orchestra was picked from the best players in London. It was a concert greatly planned, and interest ran so high beforehand that two weeks ahead every seat was sold, and a long queue waited in vain for returned tickets on the night. The concert in actuality was a brilliant affair, yet it was robbed of its culminating brilliance, and the united efforts of some hundred performers and their weeks of severe study were frustrated of full fruition, by the baneful effects of the deputy system in some sections of the band.

### Choir Wins Praise

To the Leeds Choir, however, the warmth of praise did it. It sang with a splendor of tone, an intellectual and emotional intelligence that places it in a class by itself. Efficiency with these singers is not a matter of makeshift, but a great tradition eagerly upheld. To hear their faultless intonation in the Finale of Beethoven's Choral Symphony and to feel the security with which they tackled the continuous difficulties of Holst's work is to find one's standard of choral technique has been altered forevermore.

These difficulties in Holst's Choral Symphony are very great, but they do not constitute a barrier to performance. Holst has attained a technique in composition which is as practical as remarkable. He now expects the voices or instruments to do things for which they are unadapted, and the brilliant and resource of his Choral Symphony are far more than a second than upon a first hearing. Beethoven's treatment of voices sounded clumsy by comparison; for Beethoven thought essentially in terms of the orchestra, and approached Schiller's words from the basis of instrumental form. Holst goes straight to poetry, but this course holds him to the capacities of the poet. Where the words he has chosen are good Keats (as in the "Ode on a Grecian Urn") Holst, too, reaches his finest; but in the Finale (dealing with the vision of Homer, Virgil, Tasso, Shakespeare, etc.), the rapid succession of detached tableaux produces a sense of the advancing music falling into open, instead of close, cohesion.

### Miss Long's Recital

Among concerts presenting other aspects of efficiency, a piano forte recital of considerable distinction was given by Miss Kathleen Long at Aeolian Hall on Oct. 30. She has that kind of efficiency in her playing which can be itself a aesthetic delight. She was a pianist, one opines, even before she became a musician. As an exposition of the pure style of piano forte playing her performances of some old English and French music, of Mozart's Sonata in F (K 332) and of Ravel's "Tomball de Copérin" were wholly admirable. She excels in purity of tone, even scales, and finish of phrasing, yet hitherto there has been a certain limpness about her interpretations. Her art was intrinsically at this concert a opening in her development; warmth and a widening human appeal are now appearing.

Efficiency of the sort which is half fulfillment, half promise for the future characterized the work of Miss Dorothy Erhart, a clever young conductor who made her debut at Mortimer Hall on Nov. 3. The concert, given by herself, Miss Stella Fife (violincellist) and Miss Patty Hornsby (singer) with a small string orchestra, was a pleasant blending of modesty and musical interest. The two most novel works brought to a hearing were Concerto for violincello and string band by Porpora, edited by Dorothy Erhart from a manuscript in the British Museum, and "A Dance Phantasy—The Enchanted Wood" by C. Armstrong Gibbs, which won a Cobbett prize in 1920 but which only now received its first public performance. The music does not go deep, but is suffused with the color and thought of fairy tales. Adroitly scored for small string band and piano forte, it should prove a useful addition to the limited supply of works for chamber orchestra.

M. S.

Chicago Orchestra Plays Borowski's "Semiramis"  
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—Rarely does the music critic become the target of

his own artillery, but the case of Felicja Borowska, whose learned and laudable finds place in these columns regularly, is one of the rare occasions. His new tone poem "Semiramis" received its first performance last Friday afternoon and Saturday evening by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Frederick Stock conducting. It will be gratifying to Mr. Borowska's friends to know at the outset that the novelty scored a pronounced success, the latest of a long line of successes for this composer.

It is the half legendary story of the great Oriental queen—a blend of romantic interest and the heroics of empire building, which, of course, includes back-stairs intrigue and grandiose absurdities of warfare. In fact, Mr. Borowska, the editor also of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's program notes, made a lively tale for the program book concerning the great queen, and, with characteristic modesty gave absolutely no information about himself.

Mr. Borowska's mastery of the orchestra has been often a matter of comment; it is distinguished by a striking flexibility, a richness of color, pure sonority of tone, and a gracious roundness of melodic line. His style is that of the old masters in the sense of harmonic grimace or caricature of melody. In fact, he finds no sympathy with the composers of today who seek out the bizarre in the belief that aural shock is to be preferred to logic and consonance.

Yet, he achieves one of his finest dramatic effects in "Semiramis" in a section symbolic of the flight of charging cavalry, with a rhythmic powerfully insistent, a harmonic scheme intensely dramatic, and thematic material which holds attention in every bar. So, again, of passages symbolic of the other side of Semiramis' nature: sheer melody has the power of rhapsodic, musical melody. It is a vital tale, Mr. Borowska's "Semiramis" was made in Norway, and the rich and warm. The novelty should establish itself in the repertory.

ERIC DELAMARTE.

## Florence Easton Sings With St. Louis Symphony

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The following program, played by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra at its second pair of regular concerts, Nov. 13-14, was of a quality to inspire enthusiasm: Symphony, No. 2, Op. 27. Rachmaninoff's "The Grand Dame and the Flower Girl" from "The Queen of Sheba"; Excerpts from "Pelléas et Mélisande"; Suite, Op. 80. Fauré Recitative and Aria of Lila, from Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande"; Scherzo, "L'Apprenti Sorcier"; Dukas

Orchestral masterpieces, every one. Rachmaninoff, whose talents are extraordinary, and who is one of the sanest of modern composers, reaches tremendous heights in this work, especially the first movement, where there is a flight of striking originality. The second movement is a complicated piece of writing, but was not conceived in the mount of revelation. The Adagio and the Finale are more nearly of the quality of the first movement. The work is of fine, symphonic breadth, and undoubtedly, places its composer among the first symphonists of his day. The orchestral conveyance was one of distinction.

The excerpts from Fauré's "Pelléas et Mélisande" were new to us. Very different from Debussy's music of the same name, it is individual and very beautiful. Fauré is one of the great names in France. And Dukas, his contemporary, has many qualities of originality. "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" is an example of French humor rather than wit, and the thoughts are humorously set forth.

Melchior Lengyel, author of "The Typhoon" and "Antonia," will make the Hungarian adaptation of "The Enemy." Mr. Lengyel sailed for home last week, after having completed arrangements for the production of Channing Pollock's play in Budapest. "The Enemy" is now set for production in nine European capitals.

"Fortune," a musical comedy by T. Carter and I. W. Thompson, will be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Dec. 22 by the Princeton University Triangle Club.

## New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Will Rogers, who is on a lecture tour, will be heard at the Sam H. Harris Theater Nov. 30. The De Reszke Singers, a male quartet, will also be on the program.

Melchior Lengyel, author of "The Typhoon" and "Antonia," will make the Hungarian adaptation of "The Enemy." Mr. Lengyel sailed for home last week, after having completed arrangements for the production of Channing Pollock's play in Budapest. "The Enemy" is now set for production in nine European capitals.

"Fortune," a musical comedy by T. Carter and I. W. Thompson, will be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Dec. 22 by the Princeton University Triangle Club.

## Among the Photoplay Makers

Hollywood, Nov. 7

Special Correspondence

THE first of the old Charles Hoyt stage farces, which Fox has acquired to go into production, will be "A Trip to Chinatown." Mrs. Livingstone will play the role of the widow, Earle Foxe has the male lead, and in the cast will be J. Farrell MacDonald and Harry Woods. Robert Kerr will direct.

Rowland Lee is about to start production on "Day Break," which Robert N. Lee has prepared for screen purposes. Lou Tellegen, Roy Atwell and Charles Lane have been cast in important roles.

Fox is about to start a double-decker thriller, the basis of which will be the Johnstown flood. George O'Brien and Flossie Gilmer will play the leads. Others in the cast will include Anders Randolph, Paul Nicholson, Paul Panzer and George Harris.

Fox has quite a number of pictures in the making. These include the series of Jack London films, will produce "Backwash" as his next picture. Ralph Ince, who is making a series of Jack London films, will produce "Backwash" as his next picture. The Buck Jones Company which is making

## 'AMUSEMENTS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

HARRY BOND PLAYERS

AT HUDSON THEATRE

WEEK OF NOVEMBER 23RD PRESENTS

The Old Homestead

BOSTON

Anne Nichols Presents

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE

CASTLE SQ. THEATRE

COPELEY

E. E. CLIVE

Eves. at 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:20

Laughs! Thrills! Mystery!

The CREAKING CHAIR

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS

LIGHTNING'

TREMONT

Prices, including Tax

TEMPLE

80c-75c-75c-1.00

Met. Wed. & Sat. 8:30

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

TH



## PERSONAL RIGHT MOVE BROADENS

Other States Join Illinois Campaign for Medical Freedom

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—A new plan of campaign to win political support for the cause of medical freedom, recently begun in Illinois, is to be adopted by a number of states, members of the American Medical League, according to Mrs. L. W. C. Little, secretary. The program, which was discussed at the annual convention of the league here, aims at ascertaining which candidates for state and municipal offices are friendly to the cause of medical freedom and to inform interested voters of their position.

The method is founded on well-established political customs, Mrs. Little declared. The Illinois group of the league, and others planning to adopt the program, propose to canvass the State to inform people of the constitutional issues involved in any extension of "state medicine," and to get a list of people who record themselves as opposed, she said.

Four plans make up the brief platform to which people are asked to subscribe. They decide:

"The individual citizen should have the protection of the law in choosing the lawfulness of treatment his intelligence and conscience dictate; that to impose a particular school or method of healing . . . is both unwarranted and unjust; that to use the public money for the employment of medical boards to enforce such arbitrary rules of health is taxation without representation; . . . that public health is a sanitary problem not a medical, and that sanitary engineers should in all instances comprise public health boards."

A resolution condemning what it characterized as usurpation of power by medical authorities and urging exposure of the acts it holds unlawful was adopted by the convention.

Legislatures and courts in different states which have passed opinions safeguarding the rights of citizens against compulsory medical attention have been at times rendered impotent by medical health officials, the resolution charged, and added:

"The Legislature of Illinois has steadily refused to enact a compulsory vaccination law or one making vaccination a condition of admission to the public schools. Parents have again and again appealed to the courts, with a practically uniform decision that vaccination cannot be made a condition of school entrance. Yet to this day children by the thousands are annually ordered vaccinated on condition of expulsion for refusing."

"In North Dakota, the Legislature enacted six years ago a law prohibiting compulsory vaccination and inoculation, yet the Schick test in the public schools of Fargo made it necessary for parents to institute proceedings to prevent its employment in the schools under virtually compulsion."

"Utah and Minnesota have each adopted laws prohibiting compulsory vaccination yet in both states the laws become a dead letter under health officers' manipulation."

Otto Cullman of Chicago was re-elected president. J. Guy Munsell of Lincoln, Neb., was chosen first vice-president. Mrs. Little was again named secretary and John Maxwell, treasurer.

## MAGISTRATE FORBIDS PUNJAB MEETINGS

LAHORE, India, Nov. 20 (AP)—The district magistrate of the Punjab has forbidden all meetings in public places for two months owing to the existing growing tension among the Moslems.

One section is supporting the cause of the King of the Hejaz and the other that of his enemy, Sultan Ibn Saud, leader of the Wahabi tribesmen.



## SIGMA DELTA CHI ELECTS EDITORS

Names William Allen White Honorary President and D. H. Clark Active Head

BOULDER, Colo., Nov. 20 (Special)—William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, was elected honorary president for 1925-26 of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalistic fraternity, and Joseph Pulitzer Jr. was made an honorary member, at the closing session of the eleventh annual convention. The Kansas City Star was selected as a representative American newspaper to be used in ritual ceremonies during the coming year.

Donald H. Clark, national secretary last year, was elected president and received the Wells memorial key awarded annually to the man who in the opinion of the fraternity has been of the most service to the organization. Mr. Clark is editor and manager of the Mid-Continent Banker, St. Louis.

Other National Officers

James A. Stuart, managing editor of the Indianapolis Star and assistant member of the Colorado chapter, was named first vice-president; Lawrence R. Murphy, head of the Illinois University department of journalism, second vice-president; Roy L. French, Grand Rapids, N. D., secretary; Mortimer Goodwin, alumni secretary, Chicago; treasurer; Robert B. Tarr, Detroit, alumni secretary and director of newly established personnel bureau.

Executive counselors chosen follow:

Franklin Rock, director of publicity, Iowa State College; R. A. MacLean, director sports publicity, Purdue; C. C. Shou, editorial editor, New York World, and Clifford Dupuy, Des Moines, Ia.

George F. Pierrot, managing editor of the American Boy, is on the council as past president.

### Wisconsin Gets Convention

The University of Wisconsin will have the national convention for 1926. Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, has promised to be national speaker at that time. The petition of Butler University for a chapter was granted, while the Pennsylvania petition was rejected with the recommendation that it be resubmitted in 1926 if present difficulty continues.

The final meeting was at the university where the Scripps-Howard syndicate and the Denver Express gave a banquet over which Sidney B. Whipple, editor of the Express, presided. Joseph R. Moorhead of Denver, Clifford Dupuy of Des Moines, and Thomson Burts of New York City were speakers.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The young woman quickly ran toward the children, and managed to free the cart and pushed it to one side. The trestle being very high and narrow, with no safe place to stand at the sides, she picked up the little ones, rushed to the end of the trestle, and slid down the high embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

The mother in the meantime, who had observed the plight of the children, came running through the field near by. The young woman waited while the men reached the children, and while she held them in her arms and wept for joy, the young woman climbed the embankment to safety with her precious charges just as a train hove in sight.

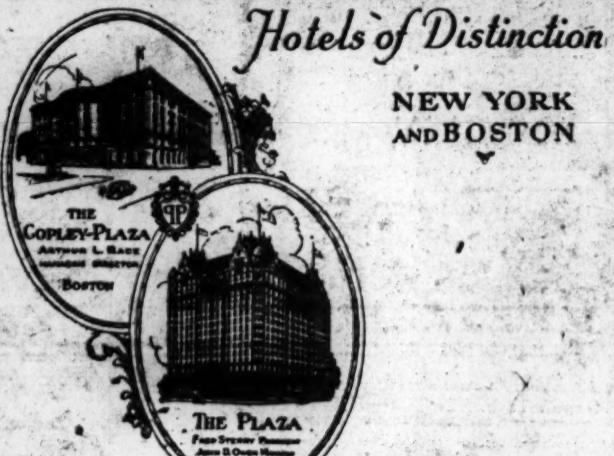
# HOTELS AND RESORTS

## GREATER BOSTON



## Hotels of Distinction

## NEW YORK AND BOSTON



## Hotel Arlington

## EUROPEAN PLAN

## 421 TREMONT STREET

Main Entrance 16 Chandler Street, Boston  
Five minutes' walk to Theater and Shopping District, Public Gardens and Back Bay Railway Station. One hundred and twenty-four hours' storage of a dollar.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 400 GUESTS  
Rooms with private bath, one person, \$2.25 and \$3 per day, \$14, \$15 and \$18 per week.

Rooms with private bath, two persons, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5 per day, \$18, \$21, \$24 and \$30 per week.

NOTHING HIGHER. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR TWIN BEDS.

Books on request. Every room has private bath.

GEO. B. STAVERS, Resident Manager



## Hotel Hemenway

## BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

Rooms with private bath, one person, \$2.25 and \$3 per day, \$14, \$15 and \$18 per week.

Rooms with private bath, two persons, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5 per day, \$18, \$21, \$24 and \$30 per week.

NOTHING HIGHER. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR TWIN BEDS.

Books on request. Every room has private bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager

## The Vendome

## BOSTON

## Attention

In itself is of no value  
but the attention that  
we give to our guests  
in the form of excellent  
food, courteous rooms and  
service. With a Smile  
please them.

## Spend Thanksgiving Day with us.

Our fine old fashioned  
lodge serving dinner from 12 noon  
to 8 P. M. only \$3.00.

FRANK H.  
ABBOTT & SON

Under  
the  
management  
of  
Frank H. Abbott

Commonwealth Ave at Dartmouth St.

What Hotel  
in Boston?

Here are three hotels catering to an exclusive clientele in which the traveler may find his every wish gratified.

Hotel Touraine  
Fully equipped throughout  
and but a few steps from the leading theaters, shops and clubs.

Parker House  
Men of affairs have made their homes here while in Boston since 1863.

Young's Hotel  
Admirably situated in the center of the business and financial district and known the world over for its delicious New England cooking.

J. R. WHIPPLE CORPORATION

GAME SEASON ENDED  
BY WYOMING BOARDCommission Acts to Save  
the Elk Herds

CODY, Wyo., Nov. 14 (Special Correspondence)—All territory tributary to the north fork of the Shoshone River has been closed to hunting for the remainder of the season of 1925, by authority of the Wyoming Game Commission as the result of a slaughter of elk which has been carried on illegally since heavy snows drove the animals down to their winter ranges in the valley of the Shoshone River.

The Cody Road to Yellowstone traverses this region, noted for its elk, deer, and mountain sheep. Wapiti Ranger Station, the oldest in the United States, is situated on this highway.

An automobile trip into this country to where the Yellowstone Parkangers' snowshoe tracks extend, is a favorite outing in the spring at the close of school. Many fine herds of elk and deer are seen close by, at lawn and dusk and mountain sheep farther up the mountain sides.

On the southern part of the belt between 2000 and 3000 antelope have been taken this fall by eastern hunters for collections in Philadelphia museums.

ALDEN PARK  
MANOR

BOSTON'S LUXURIOUS AND  
MOST EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT HOTEL NOW READY  
FOR OCCUPANCY.

FURNISHED SUITES OF TWO  
TO SIX ROOMS EQUIPPED  
WITH ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES AND EVERY  
CONVENIENCE FOR HOME-LIKE ATMOSPHERE.

ALDEN PARK MANOR  
LONGWOOD, BROOKLINE  
or  
HENDERSON & ROSS  
Exclusive Rental Managers  
1320 Beacon Street, Brookline

J. R. WHIPPLE CORPORATION

## Fritz-Carlton

Boylston and Hemenway Streets  
BOSTON

M. E. FRITZ, Pres. and Treas.  
WALTER A. ARNOLD, Mgr.

From one room and bath to  
any number required at  
moderate rates.

Readers of the Christian Science Monitor will be interested in our SPECIAL SUNDAY Luncheon, 70c.

New York Hotel—Iroquois

46th St., between 6th and 7th Aves.

Rooms with bath \$2.50 per day and up.

M. E. FRITZ, Pres. and Treas.  
CONRAD C. SUETZ, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

13th St., between 6th and 7th Aves.

Rooms with bath \$2.50 per day and up.

FRANK H. ABBOTT & SON

Operated by Frank H. Abbott under  
the direction of Karl F. Abbott.

Season December 19th to May

Operated by Frank H. Abbott & Son under  
the direction of Karl F. Abbott.

British Empire Hotel

Portman Street, Marble Arch

LONDON

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 15/6  
per day or 4½ guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

Gas fees in all rooms. Terms from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.

## TRADERS TURN ATTENTION TO RAIL ISSUES

Good Buying Orders and Higher Prices—Some Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Stock prices displayed a firm tone at the opening of today's market.

Retention of the 3 1/4 per cent federal dividend tax and the speech of President Coolidge in New York last night, declaring that the Government was committed to the task of permitting business to expand, had a favorable effect on sensitive sentiment, which did not appear disturbed by the raising of the Philadelphia Reserve Bank dividend rate.

Opening gains of 1 to 3 points were registered by Chrysler, Motors, United States Industrial Alcohol, General Electric and others. The market maintained a record new record high.

Buying orders appeared in large volume with the demand centering largely in the rails and high-priced industrial specialties.

New records were established in the first few minutes of trading by Erie common, Pere Marquette, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Calumet & Arizona and International Nickel.

### Stocks Decline Sharply

Chrysler extended its gain to 6 points, Remington Typewriter, Mack Trucks, American Can, Commercial Solvents, A sold 3 to 4 points higher, and Frisco common, U. S. Realty, Hudson Motors and Woolworth were among the many issues to advance 2 or more points before the end of the first hour.

St. Paul issues were in brisk demand, the first sale of the common being a block of 10,300 shares at 100, up 1/2. Chesapeake & Ohio was heavy on profit-taking.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, demand sterling improving slightly to \$4.84-3/16, and French francs moving up 4 points to around 4 cents.

A brief selling flurry in the high-priced industrial and motors stocks in a quiet American, Ohio, and Chrysler and Hudson 3 to 4 points below their top figures, and was accompanied by weakness in several other industries and profit-taking in railroad issues.

Radio went down 2 points to 44 1/2, the lowest of the year. Chesapeake & Ohio was off 2 1/4, and Fisk Rubber 1st preferred 3 points. Later active buying of General Motors, which rose to 128, led to a moderate upturn again elsewhere.

The renewing rate on call loans was lowered to 4 1/2 per cent.

### Demand for Italian Bonds

With narrow price fluctuations characterizing today's bond dealings, the interest of investment circles converged on the quick sale of \$100,000 of call and loan and the high bid for this issue as soon as it was listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Offered to the public at 94 1/4, the Italian bonds commanded a fractional premium in actual trading, and were held at 94 1/2.

Railroad obligations maintained a firm tone, with activity centering largely in the St. Paul junior issues. The original reorganization plan would be submitted for the deposit of securities intended. Exchange convertible 4s D continued to move forward to new high ground, but Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s encountered some profit-taking, and fell back about 3 points. Norfolk & Western 6s began with a rise in the stock by jumping 4 1/2 points to a new peak above 147.

### MATURING CORPORATE ISSUES IN DECEMBER ARE RATHER LIGHT

Corporate maturities in December, 1925, are comparatively light and will furnish small field for new-financing. Total of all domestic corporation bonds due for payment in \$25,425,625, including face value of \$55,786,100 due November and \$25,760,490 in December, 1924.

In addition to domestic obligations due in December, the following foreign governments issued bonds in Canada 5 per cent. W. T. 100,000,000, Province of British Columbia 4 1/2s amounting to \$3,130,000, both due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Corporate maturities in December, 1925, are comparatively light and will furnish small field for new-financing. Total of all domestic corporation bonds due for payment in \$25,425,625, including face value of \$55,786,100 due November and \$25,760,490 in December, 1924.

In addition to domestic obligations due in December, the following foreign governments issued bonds in Canada 5 per cent. W. T. 100,000,000, Province of British Columbia 4 1/2s amounting to \$3,130,000, both due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Corporate maturities in December, 1925, are comparatively light and will furnish small field for new-financing. Total of all domestic corporation bonds due for payment in \$25,425,625, including face value of \$55,786,100 due November and \$25,760,490 in December, 1924.

In addition to domestic obligations due in December, the following foreign governments issued bonds in Canada 5 per cent. W. T. 100,000,000, Province of British Columbia 4 1/2s amounting to \$3,130,000, both due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1, 1925, is the largest and most important item.

Public utility maturities next month are unusually light, \$1,423,000, of which Louisville & Northern Railway 4 1/2s, due Dec. 1, 1925, are the largest issues.

Industrial maturities are fairly numerous in total of \$18,714,130. The largest single issue falling due is E&I Horn Coal Company 6s, \$28,000 due Dec. 1, 1925, due Dec. 1.

Railroad bonds maturing in December total \$9,876,500, of which \$5,598,000 due in December, railroad first 4s due Dec. 1,



## HARVARD-YALE TEAMS READY

Football Contest in Stadium Is the Big Game This Week-End

This week-end will find a majority of the big college football eleves of the United States bring their season of 1925 to a close, and while there is no game which can result in the winner claiming a share in the mythical championship of the nation, there are at least two games which are rank high in the east irrespective of how good the opposing teams may be. The two big eastern games will bring Harvard against Yale in the Harvard Stadium at Boston, while Lehigh University will meet Lafayette College at Bethlehem, Pa.

Despite the fact that Harvard has been defeated by Holy Cross, Dartmouth and Princeton and Yale has lost to University of Pennsylvania and Princeton, the Harvard-Yale game will be rated as one of the big contests of the fall. This is not only due to the fact that the two schools are pretty sure to play their best football when they meet on the gridiron; but also to the fact that there is much sentiment connected with the old football battles. It is one of the oldest football series that has played and while Harvard and Yale cannot claim to have been the strongest eastern teams in recent years, they are always pretty sure to play their best football when they meet on the gridiron.

This year Yale has won the contest a favorite to win and it is not surprising that such should be the case as Yale has shown much stronger and sounder football than has Harvard. Yale started the season with a fine lot of veterans, the two end positions, particularly, being filled by men who caused Coach T. A. D. Jones much concern. The Pennsylvania team was not regarded as a serious threat because Pennsylvania had trained with that game in view, while Yale was taking it in stride and at that Pennsylvania just managed to win by 16 to 14.

**Princeton Game a Setback**  
The Princeton game, however, was a decided surprise to Yale, but even in that game Yale showed up better than Harvard had shown up against the Tigers the previous week. Yale has a powerful running game and an end and field general at quarterback and three strong backs. In addition, the Ellis appear to be much better off as regards reserves than is Harvard.

Harvard started the season with considerable promise, and, after defeating Middlebury College, 68 to 0, was regarded as in line to develop into one of the best Harvard teams since the World War. The Holy Cross game surprised the Crimson and the Dartmouth game was a decided surprise. Harvard appears as one of the weakest teams in the east. The Brown game, however, found Harvard a much better team as the result of changes made in the lineup.

Harvard should have a strong rushing game, as the material looks as good as any Harvard has had in years, and in the Brown game it gave indications of developing into a powerful line. Harvard's backfield is rather uncertain, due to the change in the position of the star, A. H. Stanford, who is in shape to play, the Crimson could have a good field-general as well as a dependable safety man. This would also relieve Capt. M. A. Cheek '26 of the quarterback duties and give him a chance to do most of his individual rushing ability.

### Weak Against Forwards

The one department of play which Harvard has shown practically no defense against is the forward pass. All of games lost by the Crimson this fall, were lost through the forward-passing ability of its opponents. In this department, the Crimson has marked improvement in this department, and as Yale has not shown any passing game equal to that of Dartmouth and Princeton, the Crimson believes that it will be able to copy with what forwards are thrown against them tomorrow.

In kicking, the teams are about on a par. Neither team is well equipped with field-goal kickers. Capt. M. A. Cheek, Henry Chauncey, F. S. Moseley and H. Stanford can kick field goals, but the two Harvard field-goal teams, J. J. Wadsworth '27, a Yale substitute, appears to be the best field-goal kicker for Yale, but also is uncertain. Only three goals have been kicked by Harvard and Yale, and of them are to the credit of Harvard. Captain Cheek kicked one against Dartmouth and Chauncey kicked one against Brown, while Wadsworth made his against University of Maryland.

### Coady and Allen Punters

The chief punters on the teams are C. D. Coady '27, tackle, for Harvard, and Daniel Allen '26, fullback, for Yale. There is little to choose between the two. Harvard has in J. Maher '26 a strong punter, but he has not been in condition to-day much, and he may not be able to get into the Yale game. It is some time since the kicking departments on both teams have been in training.

In kicking, the teams are about on a par. Neither team is well equipped with field-goal kickers. Capt. M. A. Cheek, Henry Chauncey, F. S. Moseley and H. Stanford can kick field goals, but the two Harvard field-goal teams, J. J. Wadsworth '27, a Yale substitute, appears to be the best field-goal kicker for Yale, but also is uncertain. Only three goals have been kicked by Harvard and Yale, and of them are to the credit of Harvard. Captain Cheek kicked one against Dartmouth and Chauncey kicked one against Brown, while Wadsworth made his against University of Maryland.

### Lehigh-Lafayette Game should be the contest of the year

The Lehigh-Lafayette game should be the contest of the year. It has a 20-to-10 victory over University of Pittsburgh to its credit, and a 7-to-7 with Colgate. It is only defeat was at the hands of Washington and Johns Hopkins, which is why Lehigh is expected to kick the point after touchdown. Lehigh has been greatly handicapped this fall, its hardest setback being the loss of Charles M. Prior '24 quarterback. Lafayette has won 33 of these games as against 22 victories for Lehigh and two tie games.

Brown University meets University of New Hampshire in a game which should go to Brown, although the two teams will probably make up Colgate on the following Thursday. The United States Military Academy is scheduled to play Ursinus as its final preparation for the Navy next week, while Navy will not take part in a game against Princeton meets Nafar as final preparations for their game next Thursday.

### MID-SOUTH AMATEUR AND PRO GOLF TIED

**PINEHURST, N. C.** Nov. 20 (AP)—The annual mid-south amateur and pro golf matches ended in a tie here yesterday when the premier all-pro event was divided between two teams with cards of 132 for the 36-hole route.

John E. H. of Glen Oaks Club of Great Neck, N. Y., and John M. Karp of the Quaker Ridge Club at Manhasset, L. I., lost their two strokes lead in the afternoon to Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills, N. Y., and Peter O'Hara, White Plains, N. Y.

Lack of time preventing the play-off, the two teams will divide first prize.

**PINEHURST, N. C.** Nov. 20 (AP)—The annual mid-south amateur and pro golf matches ended in a tie here yesterday when the premier all-pro event was divided between two teams with cards of 132 for the 36-hole route.

John E. H. of Glen Oaks Club of Great Neck, N. Y., and John M. Karp of the Quaker Ridge Club at Manhasset, L. I., lost their two strokes lead in the afternoon to Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills, N. Y., and Peter O'Hara, White Plains, N. Y.

Lack of time preventing the play-off, the two teams will divide first prize.

**PINEHURST, N. C.** Nov. 20 (AP)—The annual mid-south amateur and pro golf matches ended in a tie here yesterday when the premier all-pro event was divided between two teams with cards of 132 for the 36-hole route.

John E. H. of Glen Oaks Club of Great Neck, N. Y., and John M. Karp of the Quaker Ridge Club at Manhasset, L. I., lost their two strokes lead in the afternoon to Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills, N. Y., and Peter O'Hara, White Plains, N. Y.

Lack of time preventing the play-off, the two teams will divide first prize.

## Tri-Color Swimming Stars Off for Florida

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
Chicago, Nov. 20  
**COACH WILLIAM BACHRACH**

of the Illinois Athletic Club and the two greatest speed swimmers in the world, John Weissmuller and Anne Borg in distance races have joined the rush to Florida. They left here yesterday for Coral Gables, but expect to complete a round trip by Dec. 1. The stars have engagements here on Dec. 3, the first big indoor swimming meet of the season at the Tri-Color bath.

These famous swimmers will put through a series of exhibition workouts by their coach in the Venetian pool in the southern city. They are not likely to engage in the test of supremacy which swimming fans have been anticipating between Weissmuller and Borg. Each is likely to make attacks on world's records, but not against each other.

## ESTATE FOOTBALL SCORES

PRINCETON YALE

20-Amherst 0 53-Middlebury 0  
15-Wash. & Lee 6 33-Georgia 0  
15-Princeton 18 19-Princeton 17  
18-Colgate 0 20-Brown 0  
19-Swarthmore 7 28-West Point 0  
26-Harvard 14 43-Maryland 0  
21-Yale 12 44-Princeton 0

125 44 204 75

## HARVARD

SPRINGFIELD

18-Rensselaer 0 50-Cooper 0  
16-Holy Cross 0 52-Vermont 0  
9-Dartmouth 32 10-New Hampshire 10  
19-Princeton 36 20-Boston 0  
14-Yale 0 40-Amherst 0  
1-Brown 0

115 88 110 75

## DARTMOUTH

BROWN

55-Norwich 0 23-I.R. 1. State 0  
34-Hobart 0 33-Colby 0  
50-Vermont 0 4-Penn. 0  
45-Bates 0 1-Chicago 0  
14-Brown 0 4-Dartmouth 0  
62-Cornell 13 42-Boston 0  
33-Chicago 0 6-Harvard 0

237 237 237 155

## COLGATE

BATES

20-Carroll 0 18-Wellesley 0  
21-Middlebury 0 22-Princeton 0  
15-Holy Cross 0 23-Princeton 0  
17-Princeton 0 24-Princeton 0  
14-Mich. State 0 25-Princeton 0  
19-Syracuse 0 26-Princeton 0

205 205 205 205

## PENNSYLVANIA

15-Penn. State 0 23-Ursinus 0  
22-Middlebury 0 23-Princeton 0  
16-Wesleyan 0 9-Brown 0  
19-Princeton 0 1-Chicago 0  
17-Princeton 0 17-Brown 0  
21-West Point 0 6-Harvard 0

237 237 237 237

## COLUMBIA

PENNSYLVANIA

53-Harvard 0 22-Ursinus 0  
23-Middlebury 0 23-Princeton 0  
16-Wesleyan 0 9-Brown 0  
19-Princeton 0 1-Chicago 0  
17-Princeton 0 17-Brown 0  
21-West Point 0 6-Harvard 0

237 237 237 237

## SYRACUSE

15-Bates 0 20-Cornell 0  
19-Princeton 0 21-Princeton 0  
14-Mich. State 0 22-Princeton 0  
19-Syracuse 0 23-Princeton 0

205 205 205 205

## PITTSTON

15-Bates 0 20-Cornell 0  
19-Princeton 0 21-Princeton 0  
14-Mich. State 0 22-Princeton 0  
19-Syracuse 0 23-Princeton 0

205 205 205 205

## LAFAYETTE

PENN. STATE

20-Middlebury 0 23-Urbana 0  
22-Middlebury 0 23-Princeton 0  
16-Vermont 0 9-Brown 0  
19-Princeton 0 1-Chicago 0  
17-Princeton 0 17-Brown 0  
21-West Point 0 6-Harvard 0

237 237 237 237

## ANAPOLIS

15-W.M. & L. 0 23-W.M. & L. 0  
19-Mary. 0 23-Princeton 0  
22-Notre Dame 0 20-Princeton 0  
18-Yale 0 23-Princeton 0  
14-David. Elkins 6 21-W.M. & L. 0  
21-Columbia 21 15-Bucknell 0

194 194 194 194

## PITTSTON

15-Bates 0 20-Cornell 0  
19-Princeton 0 21-Princeton 0  
14-Mich. State 0 22-Princeton 0  
19-Syracuse 0 23-Princeton 0

205 205 205 205

## SYRACUSE

15-Bates 0 20-Cornell 0  
19-Princeton 0 21-Princeton 0  
14-Mich. State 0 22-Princeton 0  
19-Syracuse 0 23-Princeton 0

205 205 205 205

## LAWFAYETTE

PENN. STATE

20-Middlebury 0 23-Urbana 0  
22-Middlebury 0 23-Princeton 0  
16-Vermont 0 9-Brown 0  
19-Princeton 0 1-Chicago 0  
17-Princeton 0 17-Brown 0  
21-West Point 0 6-Harvard 0

237 237 237 237

## WILLIAMS

15-Bates 0 20-Cornell 0  
19-Princeton 0 21-Princeton 0  
14-Mich. State 0 22-Princeton 0  
19-Syracuse 0 23-Princeton 0

205 205 205 205

## WILLIAMS

15-Bates 0 20-Cornell 0  
19-Princeton 0 21-Princeton 0  
14-Mich. State 0 22-Princeton 0  
19-Syracuse 0 23-Princeton 0

205 205 205 205

## WILLIAMS

15-Bates 0 20-Cornell 0  
19-Princeton 0 21-Princeton 0  
14-Mich. State 0 22-Princeton 0  
19-Syracuse 0 23-Princeton 0

205 205 205 205

## WILLIAMS

15-Bates 0 20-Cornell 0  
19-Princeton 0 21-Princeton 0  
14-Mich. State 0 22-Princeton 0  
19-Syracuse 0 23-Princeton 0

205 205 205 205

## WILLIAMS

15-Bates 0 20-Cornell 0  
19-Princeton 0 21-Princeton 0  
14-Mich. State 0 22-Princeton 0  
19-Syracuse 0 23-Princeton 0

205 205 205 205

## WILLIAMS

15-Bates 0 20-Cornell 0  
19-Princeton 0 21-Princeton 0  
14-Mich. State 0 22-Princeton 0  
19-Syracuse 0 23-Princeton 0

205 205 205 205

## WILLIAMS

15-Bates 0 20-Cornell 0  
19-Princeton 0 21-Princeton 0  
14-Mich. State 0 22-Princeton 0  
19-Syracuse 0 23-Princeton 0

205 205 205 205

## WILLIAMS

15-Bates 0 20-Cornell 0  
19-Princeton 0 21-Princeton 0  
14-Mich. State 0 22-Princeton 0  
19-Syracuse 0 23-Princeton 0

205 205 205 205

## WILLIAMS

</div



## Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

## REAL ESTATE

## BARRINGTON COURT

987-989 Memorial Drive

Cambridge

If you have not already inspected Barrington Court do so at your earliest convenience. Open for inspection daily, including Sunday.

One of the most perfectly located apartments in Greater Boston

F. W. NORRIS CO., Realtors

31 Milk Street, Boston LIBerty 5712

MY SERVICE has been used to advantage in the solution of many difficult real estate and financial problems in this vicinity. It will help you.

JOHN B. WRIGHT

222 Clinton Avenue

Newark, N. J. Waverly 3000

Tussing Realty Co.

General Brokers in Acreage and City Properties

716 First National Bank Building Miami, Florida

NEEDHAM, MASS., FOR SALE  
My home of seven large rooms, sun room, breakfast nook, tile bath, vapor heat, even modern conveniences. Located in a quiet residential area, one of the finest residential streets; price moderate; property and location should be fully appreciated. Call Needham 6500-M.

FOR SALE  
TO HETTIE AN ESTATE  
IN WINTHROP, MASS.

A colonial house, 11 rooms near depot, modern improvements, parquet floors first and second floors, high class neighborhood.

M. A. CUSICK

Ocean 1260-0088-W.

7 Bartlett Road, Wintrop.

WINTHROP, MASS.—For sale in Court section, two new-family houses, 5 and 5, with garages, \$10,000. Attractive price, \$1,000 less than asking price.

M. A. CUSICK

7 Bartlett Road, Wintrop.

HOUSES &amp; APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Special rates, 3-room suites in front, beautifully located on Fenway; also 4 and 5 room suites, all modern, up-to-date in every respect. Apply SPRING

REALTY CO., 151 Audubon Road.

N. Y. C. 745 Fifth Ave. Sublet 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, bath, \$100. May or longer lease if desired. CLAUSEN.

PHILADELPHIA, 809 North 41st St.—Private family, comfortable; \$150. Tel. 2867-3.

THE ERICSON  
373 COMMONWEALTH AVE.  
Opposite the Harvard Club

Attractive, Furnished Apartments

Tourists accommodated

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office for rent part time. Room 428, Fisk Building. Telephone

mornings, Circle 2065.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 14 Wendell Ave.—Large front room, suitable for one or two people; convenient location.

BOSTON, 331 Huntington Ave., Suite 11—Rooms suitable for one or two people. Phone

Back Bay 10460.

BOSTON, 7 rooms, Suite 3—Warm, pleasant, kitchenette, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfinished, bath, 2 small kitchens; 5 minutes Wall Street.

BOSTON, N. Y. C.—40 Willow St.—Large room, unfin



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

More fully and completely, as the months go by, Premier Mussolini impresses his will upon the governing machinery of Italy. He calls his latest measure, which if passed will make his dictatorship virtually complete, "a juridical expression of the precise will of the Fascist revolution." No doubt it is correctly described. Mussolini is Fascism. The Premier declares that it is the only live force in Italy today. It is equally true that without its leader it would languish. Signor Mussolini, in a perverted speech in which he declared the firm establishment of the revolutionary régime, insisted that it is so firmly rooted in his country that it could continue without leaders, himself included. But this is a somewhat extravagant statement. It is doubtful if the Premier would care to be taken at his word. His most recent strategic movement to increase his own power and prestige belies his pretended confidence in the stability of his cause.

Dictatorships do not long endure in the absence of the dictator. They do not have behind them the supporting strength which perpetuates democracies, or the traditions which maintain monarchs upon their thrones. Mussolini, at the moment, does represent, no doubt, the dominating thought, though not the united or unanimous thought, of the people of Italy. He has inspired the thought which has thus far supported and furthered his efforts, and meantime has worked many reforms in the systems of an antiquated, if not actually decadent, government. Some of the methods which he has employed, and which his followers have seen fit to applaud, are indefensible, as they are appraised by peoples of orderly establishments. Even the Premier's most sympathetic critics, both within and outside his own country, will be inclined to regard with increasing apprehension his latest effort more securely to establish his own personal dictatorship.

Those who have witnessed the gradual absorption of executive authority by Mussolini may have been prepared, at least in some measure, for his most recent demand that it be declared by act of the Chamber of Deputies that "the executive power is exercised by the King, through the medium of the Premier and ministers." But they perhaps were not at all prepared for the proposal, which no doubt will be enacted into law, that the ministers shall be nominated and recalled by the King "on the proposal of the Premier." They are responsible, it is declared, only to the King and the Premier. The measure containing these provisions was introduced following an address by the Premier in which he said: "Throughout the world there is a feeling that the parliamentary system was good in the past, but today it is insufficient for the needs and passions of modern society."

The adventure, however viewed, is a perilous one. Few peoples outside of Russia have, in recent years, chosen to cut themselves entirely loose from the established moorings which have served them so well in the past. The trend is even now in the direction of democracy, rather than toward absolutism. Signor Mussolini claims to see a tendency in an opposite direction. It is doubtful if he is actually self-deceived. There is no popular movement in favor of absolutism, nor can there ever be. The present tendency which has elevated Mussolini to temporary power in Italy is not symptomatic of a larger movement anywhere discernible. Absolutism is repugnant, no matter in what guise it arrays itself.

Evidently frankness is a part of the creed of the New York State Journal, if one may draw conclusion from an item published in a recent issue, which told of the efforts to popularize toxin-antitoxin in the schools of New York State. "Whenever the immunization of school children has been advocated," it read in part, "a campaign of education has been necessary in order to get the people to consent to its use on their children; and the newspapers have been the principal means of carrying information to them and inducing them to accept the procedure." In the Middle Ages other methods were used "in order to get the people to consent" to what they did not want were considered justified, but the basic plan was the same. Have we really progressed so very much in the last few hundred years?

The thorough and long-continued hearings that have been given by the Ways and Means

Committee of the American House of Representatives preparatory to formulating a wise and comprehensive measure of tax reform and reduction have had value in three directions. First,

they have furnished the members of the committee with great stores of information that will enable them to handle their difficult problem of legislation intelligently and that could be obtained in no other way. Secondly, the process of preparing this information, the giving of it to the committee and its reception by that body has been invaluable for both the givers and receivers as education in economic and governmental problems. Thirdly, and perhaps most important of all, the whole procedure has revealed to the public a changing attitude toward the relation between their own interests and those of the ultimate consumers on the part of manufacturers and producers who may be harmed or benefited by methods of taxation used.

Hearings on proposed tax and tariff measures in the past have presented to the public pictures drawn with rather uniform and stereotyped outlines. They have been attended almost exclusively by representatives of manufacturers or producers whose financial interests

were to be affected by the coming legislation. Information and argument provided by these agents have not always been given in public. The people at large, the consumers, whose pocketbooks would feel the effects of laws to be enacted, were either unrepresented or were so far ignored as regards their interests, as to give the impression that the public was considered a practically negligible factor in the problems involved.

The pictures given by the recent tax bill hearings were different. Representatives of the public were present both as individuals and as agents of organized groups of consumers. They were treated with respect and were heard with attention. An unusual demonstration, which seemed to attract much consideration from both members of the committee and Congressmen in general, was made by "tax clubs" that sprang up in many parts of the country, sent delegations to Washington and quite openly and frankly told the committee what they did and did not want.

In this altered environment the changed attitude of the producers was revealed. Automobile manufacturers openly pledged themselves, if the \$150,000,000 annual federal tax against their industry were removed, to pass the full benefits on to the public. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce declared that it had the signed pledge to this effect of every manufacturer of passenger cars, trucks, tires and accessories. The manufacturers of some luxuries, theater owners and motion picture people gave similar pledges that, if their taxes were reduced or removed, they would reduce the prices of their products and cut down the prices of admission to playhouses.

Here, indeed, was a distinct novelty. It disclosed a new point of view that is likely to have a profound effect on present and future tax and economic legislation. The spectacle of its open adoption and proclamation by industries of the power and extent of those making these pledges is certain to have great influence on other producers. Its tendency will be to make consideration of the public more and more popular and even fashionable. If it should actually become a fact, the effect on economic legislation and the whole of politics would be enormous.

Nothing is too good to expect, and the vision of this new attitude being adopted and practiced by beneficiaries of protective tariffs in some distant day is one from which the public may extract at least pleasures of anticipation.

While the anti-prohibition propaganda in the United States continues apparently unchecked, a counter-movement among the "practical" men of the Nation is progressing with healthy vigor that augurs well for the ultimate victory of the cause of prohibition. Members of a railroad association, for instance, to the number of more than 1000, recently sat down to a dinner in New York at which the amount of liquor consumed was negligible. This is significant because concerning the meeting of the same organization a year ago an entirely different tale could be told. From another railroad gathering, that of the signal engineers held not long since at West Baden, Ind., comes the report that intimation had been given in advance that the meeting was to be dry, a foreword which was abundantly fulfilled in the events of the conference. Evidence showing that the business men of America are upholding the law is accumulating convincingly.

It must be, despite all that is said which might make one believe the contrary, that there is more of kindness, and thoughtfulness, and consideration in the world than of their opposites. How often, as the annual holiday season approaches, does one discover that his own thoughts are constantly

and almost involuntarily directed to some preparation for the occasion. As these anniversaries succeed each other in their steady but seemingly more rapid march as the years pass, the inclination is to believe that one's interest in the customary observances is about to become less. Next year, the mildly cynical individual says, he will take no note of these things. But next year, like tomorrow, never comes. It is always the present that is with us, and some way this continues to bring with it cause for rejoicing and thanksgiving.

So it comes about that as the eve of this holiday season draws near it is found to be impossible to formulate even an outline of activities for the coming weeks without including in them somewhat more than a formal observance of its events. From New England there have gone out into almost every part of the world, one may say, those who carried with them the traditions and customs of Thanksgiving Day. What was, by reason of geographic limitations, once observed as a regional or sectional holiday has become an occasion of worldwide significance. Sleighs and silver bells are associated with its observance only through tradition. Gratitude and genuine thanksgiving seek expression anywhere, everywhere.

It is both natural and logical that the freest expression of gratitude is in the desire to make others happy. Some day, perhaps, a device will be contrived which will accurately weigh or measure happiness. Then it will be possible to ascertain who gains most of this, the one who gives joy and pleasure to another, or the recipient and supposed benefactor. There is indisputable authority for the declaration that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." But not all of us, perhaps, have accepted this as being more than a theoretical proverb. Yet those who have learned to give continue to give, and because of this many who once were mere passive recipients of the bounty or consideration of others have themselves found it possible and helpful to give.

There are indications that an important transition is taking place, even today, in the thought of the people of the whole world in this respect. It is manifested all about us, in business, in the home, in the churches, and in the friendly interchange between nations themselves. This change, if so it may be termed, has not come about by mere chance. The newer and

better influence has not become discernible because it may have come to be believed that justice, charity, generosity and honesty combine in constituting a safer and more profitable policy than their opposites would offer. The consciousness of the world has been aroused, it seems, to a keener realization of brotherhood and of man's duty to his fellows.

It may be because of this that the symbolism of Thanksgiving Day and the season which it annually ushers in will always be preserved. Sometimes it seems necessary that excuses or occasions be provided for the doing of what our Boy Scout friends call "a good turn." The annual holiday season provides these in abundance, although the opportunity is never lacking. Sometimes it seems that all of us are like actors, or speakers, or musicians. The proper inspiration is needed to compel us to do our parts well.

Though one never should forget that the outstanding value of the Scriptures lies in their spiritual significance, it is always a matter for gratitude to Bible-lovers when archaeological discoveries confirm the historical accuracy of the books of the Old Testament.

The fact, therefore, that news concerning perhaps the greatest such find in a number of years has just been made public by the University of Pennsylvania is not to be lightly dismissed. The information thus published has been conveyed in a letter received from Alan Rowe, field director of the expedition sent out to Beisan, in Palestine, by the university museum in 1921, and is to the effect that new light has been thrown on a number of Old Testament scenes.

The report in question was made public by Dr. G. B. Gordon, the director of the museum, and tells largely of the excavation of the forts and battle grounds associated with the scenes where Saul and David fought their common enemy, the Philistines. One discovery which is said to have delighted the searchers above all others was of a temple on the Egyptian level which has been identified as the famous "house of Ashtaroth," mentioned in the Old Testament. This is the temple in which the victorious Philistines hung the armour of King Saul after the incidents described in the last chapter of I Samuel.

Discoveries such as these have especial value at this time because of the latter-day tendency among many thinkers to regard with incredulity everything which cannot be supported by evidences appreciable to the five physical senses. These today allow themselves to think of the Bible stories as pure fiction, with perhaps a questionable spiritual value, but certainly without any foundation in fact. To such discoveries must come more or less in the nature of a revelation of the authenticity of Bible history, which may be of great value to them as overcoming an obstacle to their general faith in the Scriptures. Primarily a book replete with inestimable spiritual truths, the Bible without doubt deals largely on the surface with actual events, historically provable. Hence the establishment of the accuracy of these events is a necessary step along the path of the world's present-day spiritual development.

London

Party differences, if not laid aside, were at least

forgotten in the almost unanimous approval of the Locarno Pact after the full-dress parliamentary debate.

After Austen Chamberlain's lucid explanation, Mr. Lloyd George, for the Liberals, in adding a Welshman's "humble leek" to the bouquets this statesman has received, compared his offering to that of the Labor Party as presented by Ramsay MacDonald, which, though appropriately a thistle, with more prickles than perfume, was not less cordial on that account.

Famous old Waterloo Bridge, which may be razed

because an expert commission, after an investigation,

following two years' public discussion, decided it to be unsafe, has many defenders the world over.

These protest against the destruction of this "truly national monument," which Canova once called "the noblest bridge in the world and alone worth coming from Rome to London to see."

The American Society of Architects is a leading figure in the effort to save the ancient and beautiful structure across the Thames, which, it claims, "possesses historic and artistic attributes of interest to other nations as well as Great Britain."

Traffic over the structure has been greatly reduced

and a temporary bridge has been erected along the old stone arches. M. Dupuis, a celebrated French engineer, in describing Waterloo Bridge, which was built at a cost of £1,000,000 from a design by Sir John Rennie, called it "a colossal monument, worthy of Seosatis and the Cassars."

The bridge is 1380 feet long and 31 feet high. It consists of nine semi-elliptical arches with Grecian Doric columns in front of the piers, covered by an entablature and cornice, and surmounted by a balustrade. The piers are 87 feet in length, with points in the form of Gothic arches as cutwaters toward the stream. It was officially opened on the second anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1817, by the Duke of Wellington.

Good progress has been made with the work of converting the present telephone system to the automatic, and the new Holborn exchange is expected to come into use next year, to be followed in due course by Bishopsgate, Sloane, and Western. Stupendous figures are published giving some idea of the work involved in the new exchange.

These show that there are 5500 miles of wire inside the building, 10,000,000 soldered connections, and 340,000 sets and 8500 switches, while the cost has reached about £250,000. Attached to this main "Director" exchange is a mechanical tandem automatic exchange, which will be a sort of clearing house for the smaller exchanges which have not yet become automatic. It has been found necessary in the city to house the cables in miniature six-foot tube tunnels which will carry 300 cables and leave room for any mechanic's work to be done on them.

Village crafts are not lost to England. In fact they are multiplying so rapidly that the Rural Industries Bureau has undertaken a national register of rural craftsmen and village industries. This will serve a double purpose. It will keep the standard of village crafts high, and it will find a market for them outside the village. Good workmanship is to be the qualification for enrollment on the register. The bureau is fully alive to the fact that to encourage people to put poor and amateurish work on the market is no service to them, and is a handicap to the skilled craftsmen. Already 500

craftsmen have been enrolled.

St. John Ervine, the dramatist, in conducting a newspaper crusade against theater queues, calls them "a stupid device," and says that, by declining to make all seats purchasable at any time, a manager permits money to be diverted from his entertainment. "Any night in the West End of London," he says, "one may see messenger boys keeping places for people in the pit and gallery queues at eighteen pence an hour. Similarly, one may observe many persons in the queues sitting on hired camp stools at sixpence an hour, awaiting their chance to buy a ticket just before the performance opens." Revolts against the queue have been numerous, but the system which, it is said, harks back to Nell Gwynne of Old Drury.

In the past, patrons of London's forty playhouses and innumerable motion picture theaters have endured exposure to wind and rain and sometimes sleet and snow in their patient waiting for an opportunity to buy seats. There is, of course, another side to the situation. If all seats were reserved in advance a certain class of playgoers would be automatically extinguished. Besides this, managers are said to regard the queue as "a good advertisement." One of them, however, R. H. Gillespie, of the

Hippodrome, more progressive and more concerned for the happiness of his patrons, makes it possible for all seats, reserved and unreserved, to be bought in advance. The innovation, he says, has proved highly successful.

The Outfitter, a journal which deals with men's fashions in clothes, says that the bowler or derby hat is to come into its own again. For many years now it has had to take second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The bowler has had quite a long history, for it was in the early years of the eighteenth century that William Bowler, a Southwark hatter, devised the round-crowned hard felt hat which is called the bowler, or more correctly the billy-cock, that is, coined after the fashion of the bullies. Possibly the origin of the bowler may be found in a similar headgear worn by the Parsees gentlemen in Bombay, which, while just the same shape, has a sort of tubular brim instead of the flat or slightly curved brim as we know it.

The Outfitter has secured a laugh at London's expense. A number of Conservative British matrons have been going about innocently wearing frocks embroidered with a quite recognizable imitation of the well-known Soviet emblem. The emblem has been cunningly worked in many colored beads on squares of material a few inches across. The superimposed hammer and sickle which stand for Communist Moscow have thus figured in orthodox anti-Communist circles. The supply, it has been ascertained, came here through Germany, and found its way into at least one fashionable London store. It was taken as Chinese and was so much admired that repeat orders were given. Its nature has now been disclosed, and hasty search is being made behind imposing plate glass windows to eliminate the Russian badge.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The bowler has had quite a long history, for it was in the early years of the eighteenth century that William Bowler, a Southwark hatter, devised the round-crowned hard felt hat which is called the bowler, or more correctly the billy-cock, that is, coined after the fashion of the bullies. Possibly the origin of the bowler may be found in a similar headgear worn by the Parsees gentlemen in Bombay, which, while just the same shape, has a sort of tubular brim instead of the flat or slightly curved brim as we know it.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be said to have taken second place to the soft Homburg hat.